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Abbreviations for References Cited in Catalogue 60

Albert et al. = Albert, Norton, & Hurtes, *Source Book of Ophthalmology*. 1995
Asbell = *Bibliography of Dentistry in America 1790-1840*. 1973
Atwater = Hoolihan, *An Annotated Catalogue of the Edward C. Atwater Collection of American Popular Medicine and Health Reform*. 2001
Austin = *Early American Imprints 1668-1820*. 1961
Bakken = Overmier & Senior, *Books and Manuscripts of the Bakken*. 1992
Becker = *Catalog of the Bernard B. Becker Collection in Ophthalmology*. 3rd ed., 1996
Bedford = *The Evan Bedford Library of Cardiology*. 1977
Cole = *Chemical Literature 1700-1860. A Bibliography with Annotations, Detailed Descriptions Comparisons and Locations*. 1990
Crabtree = *Animal Magnetism, Early Hypnotism, and Psychical Research, 1766-1925. An Annotated Bibliography*. 1988
Cushing = *The Harvey Cushing Collection of Books and Manuscripts*. 1943
D.N.B. = *Dictionary of National Biography*
D.S.B. = *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*
Durling = *A Catalogue of Sixteenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine*. 1967
Duveen = *Bibliotheca Alchemica et Chemica. An Annotated Catalogue of Printed Books on Alchemy, Chemistry and Cognate Subjects in the Library of Denis I. Duveen*. 1949
Garrison-Morton = *Morton's Medical Bibliography* (ed. J. Norman). 5th ed., 1991
Golden & Roland = *Sir William Osler, an Annotated Bibliography*. 1988
Grolier, *Medicine* = *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*. The Grolier Club. 1995
Grolier, *Science* = *One Hundred Books Famous in Science*. (Horblit) The Grolier Club. 1964
Grulee = *Catalog of the Clifford G. Grulee Collection on Pediatrics*. 1959

Heirs of Hippocrates = Eimas (ed.), *Heirs of Hippocrates*. 3rd ed., 1990
Hirsch = *Biographisches Lexikon*. 1884-88
Kaufman = Kaufman et al. (eds.), *Dictionary of American Medical Biography*. 1984
Kelly & Burrage = *American Medical Biographies*. 2d ed., 1920
Kiefer = Joseph H. Kiefer *Catalog of History of Urology and Medicine*. 1981
Krivatsy = *A Catalogue of Seventeenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine*. 1989
Lilly = LeFanu (ed.), *Notable Medical Books from the Lilly Library, Indiana University*. 1976
Miner = Hoolihan, *An Annotated Catalog of the Miner Yellow Fever Collection*. 1990
Munk = *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*.
Neville = Roy G. Neville *Historical Chemical Library*. 2006
Norman = Hook & Norman (eds.), *The Haskell F. Norman Library of Science & Medicine*. 1991
Orr = *A Catalogue of the H. Winnett Orr Historical Collection*. 1960
Osler = *Bibliotheca Osleriana*. 1929
Oxford DNB = *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*
PMM = Carter & Muir (eds.), *Printing and the Mind of Man*. 1967
Plarr = *Plarr's Lives of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England*. Revised by D'Arcy Power. 1930
Reynolds = Thomas, *Rare Books and Collections of the Reynolds Historical Library*. 1968
Russell = *British Anatomy 1525-1800*. 1963
Rutkow = *The History of Surgery in the United States*. Vols. I and II, 1989-92
Waller = Sallender (ed.), *Bibliotheca Walleriana*. 1955
Wellcome = *Catalogue of Printed Books in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library*. 4 Vols. 1962-95

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SALE CATALOGUE. All Books are discounted between 10% and 50%, with the old price in parentheses, followed by the sale price in bold face.

***“Founder of a School of British Surgery
Based on Physiology Rather than Anatomy”***

1. ABERNETHY, John: Surgical Observations on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases; and on Aneurisms. On Diseases Resembling Syphilis; and on Diseases of the Urethra. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1811. ix, 1 leaf, 325 pp. Original boards, with original printed paper spine label. Creases in three leaves (pp. 85/86, 87/88, 109/10). Piece torn from blank vertical margin of one leaf (pp. 305/06). Foxed. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$275) **\$200**

First American Edition. Austin 2.

This American edition also includes Abernethy's *Surgical Observations on Diseases Resembling Syphilis; and on Diseases of the Urethra* (originally published in London in 1810).

Garrison-Morton 5584 (citing London: 1809 ed.).

Garrison-Morton 2928 (citing London: 1809 ed.): “First ligation of the external iliac artery for aneurysm.”

Heirs of Hippocrates 1193 (London ed.). Willius & Dry, *History of the Heart and the Circulation*, p. 94.

“John Abernethy was the founder of a school of British surgery based on physiology rather than anatomy, and is considered as the first of the great English surgeons of the last century to treat his patients by expectant means rather than by operation.... His theories were advanced in the volume that he always spoke of as ‘My Book,’ which was entitled *Surgical Observations. On the Constitutional Origin, and Treatment of Local Diseases*, 1809 (Thornton, *John Abernethy*, p. 90).

Beginning of Acupuncture in the United States

2. (Acupuncture) BACHE, Franklin: “Cases Illustrative of the Remedial Effects of Acupuncturation.” In: *The North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. 1, pp. 311-21. Philadelphia: J. Dobson, 1826. viii, 495 pp; 3 plates (2 hand colored). Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Stain in upper corner of pp. 1-50. Ink accession number on p. iii. Two blank corners torn off. Entire volume offered.

(\$2500) **\$2000**

First Edition. Franklin Bache was also the translator of Morand's *Mémoire sur l'acupuncture*, published as *Memoir on Acupuncturation* in 1825 (see next item).

“As assistant physician at the state penitentiary in Philadelphia, Bache determined in 1825 to test acupuncture on the prisoners whom he was called upon to serve. With the aid of a colleague, he used the needles to treat 12 different prisoners who were suffering from highly painful afflictions: three with muscular rheumatism, four with ‘chronic pains,’ three with neuralgia, and two with ophthalmia. He also used acupuncture among the prisoners in relieving several lesser pains, including a headache accompanying bilious fever, the head pain of an epileptic, an elastic tumor near the elbow joint, and a dull pain caused by pulmonic inflammation.

“Bache reported varying successes. In summarizing 17 subsequent cases, some of which were not among the prisoners, he noted that seven ‘were completely cured, seven considerably relieved, and in the remaining three cases, the remedy produced no effect.’ Over all, Bache was convinced that the measure offered great promise for ‘removing and mitigating pain.’ He concluded that it could well be ‘a proper remedy in almost all diseases, whose prominent symptom is pain’ (Cassedy, “Early Uses of Acupuncture in the United States, with an Addendum (1826) by Franklin Bache, M.D.,” *Bulletin of the New York Academy of*

Medicine, Vol. 50, 1974, pp. 894-95).

Garrison-Morton 6374.10 (citing 1st ed., 1683): “This work by the resident physician at Deshima, the Dutch East India Company's trading station in Nagasaki Bay, Japan, contains the first detailed description of acupuncture, and the first illustration of acu-points in the West. Ten Rhijne correctly described fourteen acu-tracts but confused them with blood vessels, a misidentification that persisted in later Western studies of acupuncture.”

This journal volume also contains:

“Wilhelmi Ten Rhyne, M.D. Transisalano. Daventriensis, Dissertatio de Arthritide: Mantissa Schematica: de Acupunctura, et Orationes Tres.... Lond. Impensis R. Chiswell, 1689.” Pp. 198-204.

Ten Rhijne's whole treatise “De Acupunctura” is translated into English on pp. 201-04.

First Book on Acupuncture Published in the United States

3. (Acupuncture) MORAND, [J.]: Memoir on Acupuncturation, Embracing a Series of Cases, Drawn up under the Inspection of M. Julius Cloquet, by M. Morand, Doctor of Medicine, Paris 1825. Translated from the French, by Franklin Bache. Philadelphia: Robert Desilver, 1825. 3 leaves, 87 pp. Original cloth-backed boards. Crease in front board. First three leaves very browned. Very Good. (\$1850) **\$1650**

English translation of *Mémoire sur l'acupuncture, suivi d'une série d'observations recueillies sous les yeux de M. Jules Cloquet* (originally published in 1825).

Garrison-Morton 6374.15: “The first American book on acupuncture....”

The translator Franklin Bache published “Cases Illustrative of the Remedial Effects of Acupuncturation” in the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. 1, pp. 311-21 (see previous item).

***“Morbid Poisons ... the Chief Subject of His Investigations,
... from the First a Warm Advocate of Vaccination”***

With 4 Colored Plates

4. ADAMS, Joseph: Observations on Morbid Poisons, Chronic and Acute. The First Comprehending Syphilis, Yaws, Sivvens, Elephantiasis, and the Anomala Confounded with Them. The Second the Acute Contagions, Particularly the Variolous & Vaccine. Second Edition, Illustrated with Coloured Engravings, and Further Commentaries on the Doctrines of Mr. Hunter. London: J. Callow, 1807. 4 leaves, xxxix, [1], 405, [1] pp; 4 mezzotint folding plates; 1 leaf of ads.. Contemporary pastepaper boards, recently rebacked with new leather spine. Corners of boards slightly worn. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on pp. 1 and 50. Lower blank corners creased on pp. 245-86. Very Good.

(\$850) **\$750**

Second Edition. The first edition, published in 1795 with the title *Observations on Morbid Poisons, Phagedæna, and Cancer*, was a work of 328 pp without illustrations.

This second edition includes Adams' endorsement of “universal vaccination” (p. 391). Joseph Adams succeeded William Woodville as physician to the London Smallpox and Inoculation Hospital. “For this office he was peculiarly fitted by his former studies. Morbid poisons had been the chief subject of his investigations, and he had been from the first a warm advocate

of vaccination” (Munk III: 77).

Adams was also the author of *Answers to All the Objections Hitherto Made against Cow-pox* (1805), and *A Popular View of the Vaccine Inoculation* (1807), among other works.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Adams_\(physician\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Adams_(physician))

“First Monograph on Hematology”

5. ANDRAL, Gabriel: *Essai d'hématologie pathologique*. Paris: Fortin, Masson, 1843. 2 leaves, 186 pp. Signature of former owner on half-title.

Bound With:

b. ANDRAL, Gabriel & Jules GAVARRET: *Recherches sur les modifications de proportion de quelques principes du sang, fibrine, globules, matériaux solides du sérum, et eau, dans les maladies*. (Extrait des *Annales de chimie et de physique*, Tome LXXV). Paris: Fortin, Masson, 1842. 1 leaf [title page], [?lacking half-title], pp. 225-327 [pp. 328-336 from other articles also present, completing gathering]. Two ink stamps on title page. Signature of former owner on title page.

Bound With:

c. ANDRAL, Gabriel & Jules GAVARRET: *Réponse aux principales objections dirigées contre les analyses du sang et contre l'exactitude de leurs résultats*. Paris: Fortin, Masson, 1842. 2 leaves [including half-title], 87, [1, blank] pp, 2 leaves [ads]. Signature of former owner on title page.

Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Washed. Very Good.

3 works: (\$1350) \$1075

a. First Edition. Garrison-Morton 3060: “The first monograph on hematology. Andral established analysis of the blood on the basis of exact knowledge of the blood components. He analysed the blood fibrin and albumin.”

“Here Andral first uses the terms anemia and hyperemia and clearly describes a number of diseases of the blood including lead poisoning, septicemia, and polycythemia” (Heirs of Hippocrates 1583).

Wintrobe, *Blood, Pure and Eloquent*, pp. 17-18 and 607.

Wintrobe, *Hematology, The Blossoming of a Science*, pp. 14-15.

b. and c. First Editions. In his *Essai* (footnote on pp. 3-4), Andral refers the reader to these two publications—co-authored with Jules Gavarret—for more details and data concerning their research on the blood, and for their response to their critics.

“Convinced the Medical Community of the Value of Auenbrugger’s Discovery”

6. AUENBRUGGER, Leopold: *Nouvelle méthode pour reconnaître les maladies internes de la poitrine par la percussion de cette cavité....* Ouvrage traduit du Latin en commenté, par J. N. Corvisart. Paris: Migneret, 1808. xxiii, [1], 440 pp, 1 leaf. Contemporary 1/4-leather and paste-paper boards. Lightly foxed. Ink note in lower blank margin of p. 15. Very Good. (\$1500) **\$1250**

Second French translation of Auenbrugger’s *Inventum novum ex percussione thoracis humani*, with original Latin text.

Garrison-Morton 2672 (citing 1st Latin ed., 1761).

“Auenbrugger founded the practice of chest percussion, a method that gave a new and dependable foundation to the diagnosis of chest diseases by permitting determination of disease-caused changes in the lungs and hearts of living patients. The discovery appears to have been based on the analogy between the chest cavity and wine casks, which Auenbrugger, the son of an innkeeper, had learned to thump as a means of determining their fullness. A gifted amateur musician (he wrote the libretto for Antonio Salieri’s opera *The chimney sweep*), Auenbrugger used his trained ear to identify the various tones—tympanitic, dull, or obscure—produced by tapping diseased chests, and to distinguish

these from the drum-like sound given off by a healthy chest wall. He spent seven years researching these findings, confirming them by dissection and experiment, before presenting them in his *Inventum Novum*, which describes the special uses of his method and includes fourteen case histories. Auenbrugger’s discovery at first met with a tepid reception, despite a few positive reviews. It was ignored by most of the leading Viennese physicians of the day and lost its chief proponent, Dr. Maximilian Stoll, to premature death [in 1787]. The method survived in a few German medical schools, however, and finally found an advocate in Jean-Louis Corvisart, Napoleon’s physician, who first learned of it through the writings of Stoll in the late 1790s. After several years of practicing percussion in his own clinical work, Corvisart was so convinced of its efficacy that he prepared a new, greatly expanded edition of the *Inventum Novum* [offered here], which finally convinced the medical community of the value of Auenbrugger’s discovery” (annotation to Norman 81, 1761 Latin ed.).

Norman 83. Heirs of Hippocrates 955. Bedford 453.

For the original 1761 Latin edition, see Grolier, *Medicine* 45; Lilly, p. 127; Heirs of Hippocrates 954.

7. (Baltimore) POTTER, Nathaniel (ed.): *The Baltimore Medical and Philosophical Lyceum by Nathaniel Potter*. Vol. 1 [all published]. Baltimore: George Hill, [1811]. 1 leaf, 100 pp, 2 plates, [101]-148, 49-98, [201]-302, 1 blank leaf, [303]-415, [3] pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Text browned and foxed throughout, with staining in upper and bottom corners.

(\$950) **\$750**

Copy of Huntington Williams, with his signature (dated Baltimore, 1946) on a front blank leaf, and with a few of his ink notes on the same leaf.

First Edition. Austin 108.

“In 1797 [Potter] settled in practice in Baltimore.... On the organization of the College of Medicine of Maryland (later the University of Maryland), December 28, 1807, he became professor of principles and practice of medicine and continued in the occupancy of this chair until he died [in 1843]. The other positions which he held were: Dean of the College of Medicine, 1812, 1814; president, Baltimore Medical Society 1812; president, Medical Society of Maryland, 1817; one of the editors of Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal, 1840-1843” (Kelly & Burrage).

“Medical Climatology from His Extensive Experience and Service with the East India Company”

8. BARNWELL, William: *Physical Investigations & Deductions, from Medical and Surgical Facts, Relative to the Causes, Nature and Remedies of the Diseases of a Warm and Vitiated Atmosphere, from Climate, Local Situation, or Season of the Year. Together with an Historical Introduction to Physianthropy: or the Experimental Philosophy of Human Life: That of Diseases, and also of Remedies*. Philadelphia: W. W. Woodward, 1802. 458 pp, 1 leaf [“Synopsis”]. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Perforated stamp on title page and p. 457. Blank corners torn from four leaves. Very Good. (\$650) **\$500**

Copy of J. [Jacob] Solis Cohen (with his bookplate and with his signature on a slip pasted to the blank upper margin of the title page).

First Edition. Austin 128. There is also an 1802 issue “Printed for the author” (Austin 127).

“Barnwell, a surgeon, prepared the present work on medical climatology from his extensive experience and service with the East India Company. It was his intention ‘to recommend those principles, and practices, which we have found most successful, in the diseases which most frequently occur in consequence of a warm temperature of the atmosphere; whether in

tropical climates, or the summer, and autumn, of more temperate latitudes' (Preface, p. [iii])" (Heirs of Hippocrates 1612).

Snow as an Anesthetic

9. **BARTHOLIN, Thomas: De Nivis Usu Medico Observationes Varie. Accessit D. Erasmi Bartholini de Figura Nivis Dissertatio; cum Operum Authoris Catalogo.** 3 parts in one volume. Hafniae: Matthiae Godicchiii sumptibus Petri Haubold, 1661. 12 leaves, 232 pp, 4 leaves [index], 3 leaves, 42 pp, 1 plate, 8 leaves. 19th c. full leather, recently rebacked with new leather spine. Old signature of Sir John Gordon on recto and verso of title page (dated 1685) and on following leaf. Text browned.

(\$2750) **\$2250**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 5645.90: "The first work after Avicenna to discuss the use of snow as an anesthetic." Bartholin writes: "Before employing the cautery on wounds in various parts of the body, apply snow to dull the sensation.... To avoid gangrene Severinus had us apply the medication in narrow parallel lines; after a quarter of an hour the feeling would be deadened and the part could be cut without pain" (quoted in Robinson, *Victory over Pain*, p. 40; see chapter 34 on "refrigeration anesthesia" from Avicenna to Frederick Madison Allen).

Heirs of Hippocrates 516. Osler 1923, 1933, 1956 (citing each part of this work separately). Reynolds 311.

Part two is a treatise on the shape of ice crystals by Thomas Bartholin's younger brother Erasmus Bartholin. Erasmus Bartholin is best known for his 1669 monograph on the double refraction of light by Icelandic spar. *D.S.B.* 2: 481.

First American Medical Periodical

10. **BEARDSLEY, Hezekiah: "Case of a Schirrous in the Pylorus of an Infant." In: Cases and Observations; by the Medical Society of New-Haven County, in the State of Connecticut....**, pp. 81-84. New-Haven: J. Meigs, 1788. 86 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Closely trimmed at the top margin, with loss of some page numbers, but without affecting any text. The page number on which each article begins has been entered in ink in Contents (pp. vi-viii). Entire volume offered.

(\$3750) **\$3000**

First Edition. Austin 1258. "Contains 26 articles, read or communicated to the Society, May 3, 1784-April 2, 1788" (Austin 1258).

Garrison-Morton 3426: "First American case report on congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. *Cases and Observations by the Medical Society of New-Haven County* ... was the first American medical periodical. Only one volume was published."

Norman 149.

"First Authoritative Book" in the United States on Medical Jurisprudence

11. **BECK, Theodric Romeyn: Elements of Medical Jurisprudence.** 2 Vols. Albany: Webster & Skinner, 1823. xxxiv, 1 leaf [blank], 390 pp, 1 leaf [blank], pp. [393]-418 [index]; viii, [9]- 471 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Margin of each title page browned due to exposure to former leather binding. Ink stamp on verso of each title page. Signatures of two former owners on each title page. Very Good.

(\$1250) **\$1000**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 1735. "The first authoritative book on the subject in the United States and one of the best in the English language. It was republished several times in England and translated into German and Swedish. With this publication, American medical jurisprudence became known and respected throughout the world" (Nemec, *Highlights in*

Medicolegal Relations 370).

Norman 155. Heirs of Hippocrates 1472.

"One of the Most Original Scientific Pediatricists of Europe" (Abraham Jacobi)

12. **BEDNAŘ, Alois: Die Krankheiten der Neugeborenen und Säuglinge vom clinischen und pathologisch-anatomischen Standpunkte.** 4 volumes bound in 1. Wien: C. Gerold, 1850-53. viii, 131 pp; vi, 198 pp; viii, 208 pp; viii, 268 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page (showing through to recto) in Vol. I. Blank corner torn off 1 leaf (11/12) in Vol. II. Very Good.

(\$1000) **\$750**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 6335: "His description of aphthae of the palate in the newborn ('Bednař's aphthae') is in vol. I, p. 104 of his book."

"Alois Bednař ... was, in the words of Jacobi, 'one of the most original scientific pediatricists of Europe,' an active and enlightened teacher.... He was author of a treatise on the diseases of newborn and suckling infants, in four parts (1850-53) ..., a pediatric *Lehrbuch* (1856), and a treatise on infant diet (1857).... His pediatric treatise is distinguished by most careful accounts of the different toxemias of infancy, which were so plentiful in the foundling asylums of his time" (Abt/Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, p. 92).

"It was with this work that Bednař achieved a breakthrough, and it was in this work that he fully displayed his great skill in clinical observation and graphic description" (Lesky, *Vienna Medical School of the 19th Century*, p. 142). Grulee 823.

13. **BELL, John: Letters on Professional Character and Manners: On the Education of a Surgeon, and the Duties and Qualifications of a Physician: Addressed to James Gregory, M.D.** Edinburgh: John Moir, 1810. xxiii, 7 pp [Epigrams and Poems, by the Celebrated Dr. James Gregory], slip [threatening publication of a supplement "On the Veracity of Dr. Gregory"], 636 pp. Original cloth, recently rebacked with original spine and original printed paper spine label preserved. Foxed.

(\$1500) **\$1250**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 1765. "Although Bell studied at Edinburgh under such eminent teachers as William Cullen, Alexander Munro secundus, and Alexander Wood, he nevertheless felt that anatomy was poorly taught at the University. Therefore, after entering practice, Bell began to give private lectures in anatomy primarily for surgeons. His lectures became so popular and so many students were attracted that he built an anatomical school to accommodate his classes. After teaching successfully for thirteen years, he was suddenly subjected to a vicious and apparently unwarranted attack led by James Gregory, professor of the practice of medicine at the University. All Edinburgh was torn by this bitter and acrimonious feud, and, as a result, Bell discontinued his lectures and devoted himself to a large and successful surgical practice. Some ten years later, Bell published the present volume in rebuttal to Gregory's malicious attacks. The book demonstrates Bell's highly polished skill in nonmedical prose and is filled with invective and righteous indignation resulting from a decade of controversy and professional strife. Ever the gentleman, Bell deftly castigates Gregory while at the same time presenting the principles and ideals which he espoused in the practice of medicine" (Heirs of Hippocrates 1190). Osler 2001.

*"A Fundamental Work on the Application of
Experimental Physiology to Medicine"*

14. BERNARD, Claude: Leçons de physiologie expérimentale appliquée à la médecine faites au Collège de France. 2 Vols. Paris, etc.: J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1855-56. viii, [9]-520 pp, 22 text figs.; viii, 510 pp, 78 text figs. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on one text leaf in each volume. Vertical edge of half-title worn in each volume. Very Good.

(\$500) **\$300**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 615. "*Leçons de physiologie expérimentale*, the first of Bernard's several series of published lectures, is a fundamental work on the application of experimental physiology to medicine and on the creation of new concepts to facilitate generalization from experimental results. The first volume centered around Bernard's discovery of the sugar-producing function of the liver; it contained one of Bernard's most important medico-linguistic innovations, the phrase 'internal secretion', which Bernard applied ... to the liver's release of sugar into the blood. The volume also introduced the now-standard terms *matière glycogène* (sugar-forming substance), *glycogénique* and *glycogénie*, which Bernard coined for use in his lectures. The second volume contains lectures on the salivary glands and the pancreas" (Norman 201).

For a more detailed summary of these *Leçons*, see Olmsted & Olmsted, *Claude Bernard and the Experimental Medicine in Medicine*, pp. 86-89.

Garrison-Morton 812.1: "P. 126: Catheterization of the heart of a dog...."

Heirs of Hippocrates 1792. Lilly, p. 209.

Le milieu intérieur—the Internal Environment

15. BERNARD, Claude: Leçons sur les propriétés physiologiques de les altérations pathologiques des liquides de l'organisme. 2 Vols. Paris, etc.: J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1859. xvi, 524 pp, 6 text figs.; 2 leaves, 476 pp, 12 text figs. Recent 1/4-cloth and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on one text leaf in each volume. Very Good.

(\$400) **\$250**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 1234.1: "Bernard was the first to describe an effect of the renal nerves on urine flow."

"The most interesting feature historically of *Liquids of the Organism* is that, in his discussion of the blood, Bernard uses for the first time the expression *milieu* to express an internal environment (i.e., the blood) mediating between the life of the organism and its external environment. He was to develop this idea as time went on and coin the expression *le milieu intérieur*..." (Olmsted & Olmsted, *Claude Bernard and the Experimental Medicine in Medicine*, p. 107; see pp. 104-08).

"The work also presents Bernard's fourth and last major discovery in the field of animal experimentation: that the blood supply of secretory organs such as glands is regulated by vasomotor and vasoconstrictor nerves, which respond to the presence or absence of stimulus in the organ" (Norman 203). Heirs of Hippocrates 1796.

"Animal Heat Production and Its Regulation"

16. BERNARD, Claude: Leçons sur la chaleur animale sur les effets de la chaleur et sur la fièvre. Paris, etc.: J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1876. viii, 471 pp; 8 text figs. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Embossed stamp on title page. Two ink stamps on verso of title page and ink stamp on one text leaf. Very Good.

(\$500) **\$300**

Ink stamp "Bequest of William H. Welch" on verso of title page.

First Edition. "Bernard was deeply involved in the problems of animal heat production and its regulation. While he

accepted Lavoisier's theory, which attributed the origin of animal heat to a combustion process (i.e., oxidation), Bernard insisted on two fundamental modifications: (1) this vital combustion could not be a direct oxidation, an immediate union of oxygen with tissue carbon; it had to be a particular organic process, an indirect combustion taking place with the aid of special ferments; (2) organic combustion could not occur in the lungs exclusively, as Lavoisier had taught, but in all tissues.... Several other subjects of Bernard's research in this field deserve mention: the mechanism of death caused by exposure to high temperature, the slowing down of vital processes in a cold environment, and the pathogenesis of fever" (D.S.B. 2: 30-31)".

Heirs of Hippocrates 1799. Goodfield, *The Growth of Scientific Physiology*, pp. 127-34. Olmsted, *Claude Bernard Physiologist*, pp. 210-13.

General Physiology and Le milieu intérieur

17. BERNARD, Claude: Leçons sur les phénomènes de la vie communs aux animaux et aux végétaux. 2 Vols. Paris, etc.: J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1878-79. xxxii, 404 pp, 45 text figs., 1 chromolithograph plate; xii, 564 pp, 5 text figs., 3 lithograph plates. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on one text leaf in each volume. Repair to hole in gutter margin of half-title in vol. II, with slight loss of text on verso [listing of Bernard's works].

(\$750) **\$450**

First Edition. "The constructive work which Bernard was still to do was in the field of general physiology. During his years at the Museum [of Natural History] he founded this part of his science.... The synthesis of his ideas was accomplished in his lectures at the Museum from 1872 to 1876. In July, 1871 he announced ... as the subject of his autumn lectures "*the Phenomena of Life Common to Animals and Plants*." The phrase was used for ... the title of his posthumously published book.... This two volume work collected the Museum lectures, but not in the order in which they were delivered. Bernard had literally built up his conclusions as he lectured and his definitive views were expressed only in the course of 1876, which was used for the first chapters of the book as summary of its principles and plan.... The lectures given at the Museum in the summer of 1876, eventually published in the first volume of the *Phenomena*, were the occasion of some of Bernard's most impressive pronouncements, particularly his final account of his conception of an internal environment, *le milieu intérieur*.... In the *Phenomena* the thought centers on the maintenance by the living body of the constancy of its internal environment. A higher organism is so constituted that if its dynamic equilibrium is slightly upset in one direction, reactions take place which tend to restore the balance" (Olmsted & Olmsted, *Claude Bernard and the Experimental Medicine in Medicine*, pp. 191-92, and p. 224; see also pp. 196-97, 201-02, 224-26). D.S.B. 2: 27.

18. BIGELOW, Henry J.: Medical Education in America. Being the Annual Address Delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 7, 1871. Boston: Welch, Bigelow, 1871. 83 pp. Original cloth. Near Fine.

(\$250) **\$200**

First Edition. In 1870, Charles W. Eliot, the new President of Harvard University, proposed widespread reform of medical education at the Harvard Medical School. Henry Bigelow led the conservative opposition to Eliot. Bigelow's address on medical education offered here is a detailed statement of his position in the controversy over reform at the Harvard Medical School.

"This admirable discourse presents a comprehensive and graphic exposition on medical education from Dr. Bigelow's conservative point of view, derived from his experience, and enforced by a critical analysis of the use and value of each department of medical science, and of the methods of instruction prevailing in German schools" (A *Memoir of Henry Jacob*

Bigelow, p. 136; see pp. 131-37).

Harrington, *Harvard Medical School* II: 854-55; III: 1019-51. Ludmerer, *Learning to Heal*, pp. 47-50.

"A New Departure in Hospital Construction"

19. (Johns Hopkins Hospital) BILLINGS, John Shaw: Description of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Publications of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Baltimore: 1890. 2 leaves, 116 pp, 1 leaf ["plates"]; 9 figs.; 56 plates (33 with explanatory text leaf; 23 from photographs). Folio. All edges gilt. Recent 1/4-leather and cloth. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on p. 50. Very Good. (\$1750) **\$1500**
First Edition. Garrison-Morton 1627: "Billings was responsible for the designing of the Johns Hopkins Hospital."

"It marked a new departure in hospital construction.... It was the most perfect and best equipped institution of its time" (Kelly & Burrage).

"Billings's knowledge of hospital construction was derived largely from his experience as an Army officer during and following the Civil War.... After the war, while serving on the staff of the Surgeon General, he was delegated to make a survey of the Marine Hospital Service, and the report of this survey, together with a report on *Army Barracks and Hospitals*, which appeared in 1870, won for Billings a reputation as an authority on hospitals. The experience gained during and subsequent to the war had taught him that hospitals of the pavilion type, composed of multiple, well-ventilated, single-story buildings connected only by open-air corridors, served to minimize the spread of wound infections among the patients and provided a more healthful environment for convalescents. The hospital that Billings designed for the Hopkins embodied an extension and elaboration of the principles derived from this experience" (Bordley & Harvey, *Two Centuries of American Medicine*, pp. 136-37).

Death and Accidents due to High Tension Electricity

20. BIRAUD, Francis: La mort et les accidents causés par les courants électriques de haute tension. Lyon: A. Storck/ Paris: G. Masson, [no date; ca. 1893]. 209 pp, 2 leaves [contents; errata]; illus. Contemporary 1/4-cloth and marbled boards. Pencil notes and underlining in the text. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**
First Edition.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, Ctr. Res. Lib. Illinois, MIT, NLM, Coll. Phys. Phila., Smithsonian. Not in Bakken.

Critique of the Overuse of Forceps in Obstetrics

21. BLAND, R. [Robert]: Observations on Human and on Comparative Parturition. London: J. Johnson; T. Becket; & J. Cuthel, 1794. xv, 223 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on title page and on pp. 1 and 223. Very Good. (\$750) **\$600**

First Edition. "Robert Bland's *Observations* ... was a destructive dissection of William Osborn's *Essays [on the Practice of Midwifery]* (1792)] and of his practices, particularly attacking Osborn's support of forceps in preference to the vectis.... Bland estimated the need for use of the forceps or lever as no more than one in seven or eight hundred deliveries" (Hibbard, *The Obstetrician's Armamentarium*, pp. 50-51).

"Bland practised chiefly as an accoucheur, and contributed to *Rees' Cyclopaedia* all the articles relating to midwifery" (Munk II: 365).

Bland was the author of "Some Calculations of the Number of Accidents or Deaths which Happen in Consequence of Parturition; and of the Proportion of Male to Female Children, as Well as of Twins, Monstrous Productions, and Children that are Dead-born; Taken from the Midwifery Reports of the Westminster General Dispensary..." (*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, Vol. 71, part 1, 1781), an important source of data on the

incidence of obstruction or difficulty in childbirth (Wilson, *The Making of Man-Midwifery*, pp. 15-18).

Bland also wrote *Some Account of the Invention and Use of the Lever of Roonhuysen* (1790)

22. BLEGBOROUGH, Ralph: Facts and Observations Respecting the Air-Pump Vapour-Bath, in Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, and Other Diseases. London: Lackington, Allen, 1803. Frontispiece, 4 leaves, 150 pp; ads. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. One-word ink correction on p. 144. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on pp. 1 and 50. Very Good. (\$750) **\$600**

First Edition. Munk III: 28.

According to the printed "advertisement" on pp. 142-44, Mr. Smith obtained a patent in 1798 for the air-pump vapour-bath, which can be obtained for fifty guineas (corrected in ink to "forty").

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, Houston Acad. Med., Johns Hopkins, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Pittsburgh, Wisconsin, Yale.

With 24 Chromolithographs of Ophthalmoscopy

23. BOUCHUT, E. [Eugène]: Du diagnostic des maladies de système nerveux par l'ophthalmoscopie. Paris, etc.: Germer Baillière, 1866. xx, 503 pp; 15 figs. **Bound With:** Atlas: 2 leaves, 12 plates containing 24 chromolithographs, each with an explanatory text leaf. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Small piece missing from blank vertical margin of a few plates. (\$550) **\$450**

First Edition. One of the earliest works on the diagnosis of nervous diseases by ophthalmoscopy, published five years before Allbutt's *On the Use of the Ophthalmoscope in Diseases of the Nervous System* (1871).

Albert et al. 281. Becker 58. Hirschberg, *History of Ophthalmology*, XI 1-c, pp. 693-698. Keys & Rucker, "Atlases of Ophthalmoscopy", p. 883.

Endocarditis

Mitral Disease with Articular Rheumatism

24. BOUILLAUD, Jean B.: Traité clinique des maladies du coeur, précédé de recherches nouvelles de l'anatomie et la physiologie de cet organe. 2 vols. Paris: J. B. Baillière, 1835. xxi, [3], 534 pp, plates I-II; 2 leaves, 632 pp, plates III-VIII. Recent 1/4-leather & marbled boards. Ink stamp on each title page, on each plate, and on one text leaf (p. 101) in each volume. Lightly foxed. Very Good. (\$950) **\$750**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 2749. "Bouillaud coined the term 'endocarditis' and gave a classic description of the disease on page 238 of Vol. II; it was the most advanced account of the affliction that had yet appeared. Bouillaud divided endocarditis into three phases, describing what we would now call the acute, subacute and chronic forms of the disease. The present work also contains the first description of a case of mitral disease with articular rheumatism" (Norman 288).

Bedford 375. Heirs of Hippocrates 1563. Willius & Keys, *Cardiac Classics*, pp. 446-55. Willius & Dry, *History of the Heart and the Circulation*, pp. 124-25.

25. BOURGERY, Jean Marc: A Treatise on Lesser Surgery; or, the Minor Surgical Operations. Translated ... with Notes and Appendix, by William C. Roberts & James B. Kissam. New York: Charles S. Francis, 1834. 1 leaf [ads], xvi, , 376 pp, xxviii. Original linen. Leather label chipped. Small tears at top & bottom of spine. Stain on one leaf (pp. 165/66). Foxed. Untrimmed. Very Good.

(\$300) **\$200**

English translation of *Traité de petite chirurgie* (originally published in 1829).

Bourgery is best known for his 8-volume folio treatise on surgical anatomy, illustrated with over 700 plates, *Traité complet de l'anatomie de l'homme, comprenant la médecine opératoire* (1831-54).

26. BOYER, [Alexis]: The Lectures of Boyer upon Diseases of the Bones Arranged into a Systematic Treatise, by A. Richerand. Translated ... by M. Farrell. First American Edition, with Notes and Additional Plates by Joseph Hartshorne. 2 Vols. in 1 [as published]. Philadelphia: James Humphreys, 1805. viii, [9]-186 pp, 1 leaf, pp. [189]-368; 7 plates. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Small defect in plate III with loss of part of the caption. Old signature of former owner ("J. B. Brinton") on title page. Text browned. Very Good.

(\$500) **\$375**

First American Edition of Boyer's *Leçons du chirurgien Boyer sur les maladies des os* (1803). Austin 261. Farrell's English translation was originally published in London in 1804.

"During the latter few months of his residence in the [Pennsylvania] Hospital ... [Hartshorne] engaged in the translation of Desault's *Clinical Lectures on Fractures*, and had nearly completed his work ... when he was forestalled by a competitor [see item 67 for Desault]. This induced him to prepare, at very short notice, an American edition of Boyer's *Treatise on the Diseases of the Bones*, with an original appendix, containing notes of cases and descriptions of some new forms of apparatus" (Gross, *Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons*, p. 569; see p. 563-81). Kelly & Burrage.

Boyer "introduced the term *osteosarcoma* when he differentiated this tumor from exostosis, gumma of bone, and *spina ventosa*" (Peltier, *Orthopedics, a History and Iconography*, p. 266). Chapter XXIII is entitled "Osteo-Sarcoma" (pp. 182-86).

Billings, "The History and Literature of Surgery", p. 93.

**"Important Work" on Electrotherapy
"The Value of Electrotherapy in Deafness"**

27. BRENNER, Rudolf: Untersuchungen und Beobachtungen auf dem Gebiete der Elektrotherapie. Vier Abtheilungen in zwei Bände. 2 Vols. bound in 1. Leipzig: Giesecke & Devrient, 1868-69. 3 leaves, [ix]-xvi, 263, [1] pp, 1 plate; 1 leaf, [v]-xii, 1 leaf, 332 pp, 2 leaves, 4 plates. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards. Ink name stamp on general title page in Vol. I. Very Good.

(\$950) **\$750**

First Edition. Vol. I has a general title page for the entire work and a title page for Vol. I, erste Abtheilung: Untersuchungen und Beobachtungen über die Wirkung elektrischer Ströme auf das Gehörorgan im gesunden und kranken Zustande. Versuch zur Begründung einer rationellen Elektro-Otiarik.

"The significance of the phenomena of electrotonus and the importance of the laws of contraction for electrotherapy were recognized shortly after the publication of Pflüger's work in 1859. But did they apply to humans?... [Brenner] found that the laws of electrotonus applied to humans, and that effects supposed to be caused by the passage of an ascending or descending current were entirely due to the increased or decreased state of excitability in the neighborhood of the cathode or anode, respectively....

Brenner was particularly interested in the conflicting reports concerning the value of electrotherapy in deafness and investigated the subject in great detail. His results appeared in the first volume of his important work *Untersuchungen und Beobachtungen auf dem Gebiete der Elektrotherapie* (1868). He studied the effect of applying first one electrode and then the other to both the normal and the deaf ear. He found that in many cases of 'noises in the ear' (sometimes more troublesome to the sufferer than actual deafness) the sound was increased by the application of one electrode and diminished by the other. He found also that if treatment with the electrode causing a diminution of the sound was carried out, the noise either disappeared permanently or was greatly decreased, and the actual hearing showed some improvement. In the second volume, which was published in 1869, Brenner extended his method to other parts of the body for the treatment of cerebral, spinal, and peripheral palsies. By 1868 Erb had already begun to employ Brenner's polar method of investigation to the detailed study of the pathological changes of excitability..." (Rowbottom & Susskind, *Electricity and Medicine*, p. 109).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Bakken, UCLA, UCSF, Chicago, Harvard, Lib. Congress, MIT, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Yale.

**Diphtheria Identified and Named
"Landmark in the History of Diseases of the Throat"**

28. BRETONNEAU, P. [Pierre]: Des inflammations spéciales du tissu muqueux, et en particulier de la diphthérie, ou inflammation pelliculaire, connue sous le nom de croup, d'angine maligne, d'angine gangréneuse, etc. Paris: Crevot, 1826. vii, [1, errata], 540 pp, 3 plates. Contemporary 3/4-leather and marbled boards. Paper label on spine. Text and plates foxed. Hole in blank vertical margin of one leaf (301/302). Very Good. (\$950) **\$600**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 5053: "Bretonneau showed that croup, malignant angina, and 'scorbutic gangrene of the gums' were all the same disease, for which he suggested the term 'diphtheritis', later substituting 'diphthérie'. He performed (pp. 300-08) tracheotomy for croup."

"One of the landmarks in the history of diseases of the throat" (Stevenson & Guthrie, *History of Oto-Laryngology*, p. 83).

Bloomfield, *A Bibliography of Internal Medicine, Communicable Diseases*, pp. 247-48.

Yellow Fever in Boston in 1798

29. BROWN, Samuel: A Treatise on the Nature, Origin and Progress of the Yellow Fever, with Observations on Its Treatment; Comprising an Account of the Disease in Several of the Capitals of the United States; but More Particularly as It has Prevailed in Boston. Boston: Manning & Loring, April, 1800. viii, [9]-112 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Browned. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

First Edition. Austin 293. Includes "A catalogue of the names of adult persons, who died in Boston, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, or plague; beginning July 21st [1798]" (pp. 109-12).

"Brown's explanation of the origins of yellow fever is an acknowledged restatement of Samuel L. Mitchill's theory of 'septic gas'.... It is generated from decaying vegetable and animal matter, and, as it enters the atmosphere, displaces health-giving oxygen with a morbid miasm" (Miner 66).

- 30. BROWN-SEQUARD, E. [Charles-Édouard]: Lectures on the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Principal Forms of Paralysis of the Lower Extremities.** Philadelphia: Collins, 1861. iv, [5]-118 pp. Original cloth, recently rebaked with new cloth spine. Signature of former owner (R. W. Pease) on front flyleaf and on title page. Light stain in blank outer margins of about 25 text leaves (pp. 69-118). Very Good. (\$650) **\$500**
First Edition in book form. Heirs of Hippocrates 1842.

Yellow Fever—Presentation Copy

- 31. BRYCE, James: An Account of the Yellow Fever, with a Successful Method of Cure.** Edinburgh: W. Creech, 1796. 2 leaves, 97 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on pp. 1 and 50. Very Good. (\$950) **\$750**

Inscribed (on verso of title page): "Mr. Lang/ [w]ith Compliments/ from/ The Author." Inscription partly cropped.

First Edition. "The author's account of a supposed outbreak of yellow fever on board the *Busbridge* East Indiaman on its voyage from England to Madras and Bengal in the summer of 1792. In his capacity as ship's surgeon, Bryce claims to have lost only three of some 250 victims. It wasn't until his return from India in 1795 that Bryce had the opportunity to peruse the works of Rush and Chisholm, only then becoming convinced that the fever on board the *Busbridge* had been yellow fever" (Miner 69).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, Minnesota, NLM, New York Hist. Soc., Coll. Phys. Phila., Rochester, Rutgers, Virginia, Yale.

"Buhl-Dittrich Law" of Tuberculosis

- 32. BUHL, Ludwig: Lungenentzündung, Tuberkulose und Schwindsucht.** München: Rudolph Oldenbourg, 1872. v, 164 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$400) **\$250**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 2325: "Buhl stated that disseminated miliary tuberculosis is always associated with the presence of a caseous focus in some part of the body, which is the centre from which infection starts (Buhl-Dittrich law)."

Bloomfield, *A Bibliography of Internal Medicine, Communicable Diseases*, p. 206.

Blushing

- 33. BURGESS, Thomas H.: The Physiology or Mechanism of Blushing; Illustrative of the Influence of Mental Emotion on the Capillary Circulation; with a General View of the Sympathies, and the Organic Relations of Those Structures with which They seem to be Connected.** London: John Churchill, 1839. 16 pp of ads., viii, 202 pp. Original cloth. Bookplate removed from front pastedown. Signature of former owner on title page. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

First Edition.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: UCLA, Chicago, Harvard, Kansas, Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med., New York Public Lib., Pennsylvania, San Antonio Public Lib. (really?), Yale.

- 34. BURROWS, George M.: Commentaries on the Causes, Forms, Symptoms and Treatment, Moral and Medical, of Insanity.** London: Thomas & George Underwood, 1828. xv [lacking half-title], 716 pp; 1 folding table; ads. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$850) **\$650**

Copy of Walter Channing (with his bookplate).

First Edition. Burrows was the first English physician to report "the work of Bayle (1822, 1826) and Calmeil (1826) in

which Morgagni's (1761) method of correlating clinical signs with pathological findings bore its first and most important fruit in psychiatry in the discovery and delineation of general paralysis of the insane" (Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, p. 778).

Pediatric Neurology

- 35. CAPURON, Joseph: Traité des maladies des enfants, jusqu'à la puberté.** Paris: L'auteur & Croullebois, 1813. vii, [1], 369 pp. Contemporary 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Foxed. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. Capuron's book "contained detailed descriptions of convulsions and their causes are given, and mention is made of epilepsy and its hereditary nature. 'Ataxic or nervous fever', which ... we recognize as bacterial meningitis, is considered as well as congenital hydrocephalus" (Ashwal, *Founders of Child Neurology*, p. 199). Grulee 901.

"First-Hand Account of the Yellow Fever Epidemic", 1793

- 36. CAREY, Mathew: A Short Account of the Malignant Fever, Lately Prevalent in Philadelphia with a Statement of the Proceedings that Took Place on the Subject in Different Parts of the United States. To which are Added Accounts of the Plague in London and Marseilles; and a List of the Dead, from August 1, to the Middle of December, 1793.** Fourth Edition, Improved. Philadelphia: Printed by the Author, January 16, 1794. vii, [8]-164 pp. Recent full leather. Old signature of former owner ("Charles V. Hagner?") on title page and flyleaf. Text foxed. (\$450) **\$350**

Fourth Edition of **Garrison & Morton 5451** (citing 1st ed., 1793). Austin 413. This variant is not in Miner, but is the same as Miner 84 except for the absence of a comma after the word "subject" on the title page.

"One of the foremost American publishers of the late 18th- and early 19th-centuries, Carey was also a prolific author, among whose works is this first-hand account of the yellow fever epidemic which claimed the lives of more than 4,000 Philadelphians between August and November 1793.... The author's account of the epidemic's effect on daily life—the cessation of commerce, the interruption of political activity, and the dissolution of bonds among friends and within families—is reminiscent of passages from Boccaccio, Defoe or Manzoni" (annotation to Miner 80, the November 14, 1793, first edition). Heirs of Hippocrates 1174.

Chapter XIII: "Disorder fatal to the doctor—to the clergy—to drunkards—to filles de joie—to maid servants—to the poor—and in close streets.—Less destructive to the French—and to the negroes."

"When the yellow fever prevailed in South Carolina, the negroes, according to that accurate observer, Dr. Lining, were wholly free from it. 'There is something very singular in the constitution of the negroes,' says he, 'which renders them not liable to this fever; for though many of them were as much exposed as the nurses to this infection, yet I never knew one instance of this fever among them though they are equally subject with the white people to the bilious fever.' The same idea prevailed for a considerable time in Philadelphia; but it was erroneous. They did not escape the disorder; however, there were scarcely any of them seized at first, and the number that were finally affected, was not great; and, as I am informed by an eminent doctor, 'it yielded to the power of medicine in them more easily than in the whites.' The error that prevailed on this subject had a salutary effect; for at an early period of the disorder, hardly any white nurses could be procured; and, had the negroes been equally terrified, the sufferings of the sick, great as they actually were, would have been exceedingly aggravated. At the period alluded to, the elders of the African church met, and offered their assistance to the mayor, to procure nurses for the sick, and to assist in burying the dead. Their offers were accepted; and

Absalom Jones, Richard Allen, and William Gray undertook the management of these two several services. The great demand for nurses afforded an opportunity for imposition, which was eagerly seized by some of the vilest of the blacks [fn: The extortion here mentioned, was very far from being confined to the negroes; many of the white nurses behaved with equal rapacity]. They extorted two, three, four, and even five dollars a night for such attendance, as would have been well paid by a single dollar. Some of them were even detected in plundering the houses of the sick. But it is unjust to cast a censure on the whole for this sort of conduct, as many people have done. The services of Jones, Allen, and Gray, and others of their colour, have been very great, and demand public gratitude" (pp. 60, 62-63).

"Most Influential Text of the Time [on Skin Diseases] and Remained So for 30 Years"

37. CAZENAVE, A. [Alphée] & H. [Henri] E. SCHEDEL: A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, from the Most Celebrated Authors, and Particularly from Documents Afforded by the Clinical Lectures of Dr. Biett, Physician to the Hospital of St. Louis, Paris.... Translated from the French., with Notes. Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Carey, 1829. 1 leaf [title page], [5]-400 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page. Foxed. Very Good.

(\$500) **\$400**

English translation of *Abrégé pratique des maladies de la peau* (1828), **Garrison-Morton 4028** (citing 3rd French ed., 1838).

Crissey and Parish include this work by Cazenave and Schedel as one of seven books published in the nineteenth century "that belong in the very first rank as the most influential in determining the direction taken by dermatology or speeding the specialty on its way.... Certainly it can be shown that following the publication of each of these masterworks the specialty was never again the same" (Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, p. 325).

Biett's "lectures, doctrines, and observations were codified and published in 1828 by two of his students Alphée Cazenave and Henri Schedel as the *Abrégé pratique des maladies de la peau*.... The work resembles the Bateman *Synopsis* in many respects, but it also contains a sizeable number of improvements and new observations, the most obvious of which occur in the expanded section on the cutaneous manifestations of syphilis, a subject handled poorly in the publications of Willan and Bateman. Continually revised and translated into all of the most important languages of the Western World, the *Abrégé* became the most influential text of the time and remained so for 30 years" (Crissey & Parish, *ibid.*, p. 56).

Heirs of Hippocrates 1532 (1st French ed.). Goodman, *Notable Contributors to the Knowledge of Dermatology*, pp. 186-90.

"Clinical Classic" of 19th Century Dermatology: With 8 Hand-Colored Plates

38. CAZENAVE, P. L. Alphée: Traité des maladies du cuir chevelu suivi de conseils hygiéniques sur les soins à donner à la chevelure. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1850. 2 leaves, viii, 400 pp; 8 hand-colored plates. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page (showing through to recto) and in blank margin of each plate. Foxed. Very Good. (\$650) **\$500**

First Edition. "On April 29, 1840, Alphée Cazenave was called to a private elementary school in Paris to examine a group of 14 children afflicted with the new disease ['grey patch' scalp ringworm]. Cazenave had not seen it before, and it baffled him at first—but not for long. From his studies on the children he not only defined the disease better than Mahon, but, with the insight and powers of observation characteristic of the truly superior clinician, he tied it in with other seemingly unrelated

clinical facts as well. He related his experiences at the school in several places, but he summed them up best in 1850 in his *Traité des Maladies du Cuir Chevelu* (*Treatise on the Diseases of the Scalp*), a work that is one of the clinical classics of the middle years of the century.... It is the first account of an epidemic—a small one, to be sure—of the 'grey patch' ringworm of the scalp that was soon to sweep over Europe and North America to become a major public health nuisance, and this clear description of the disease by the most widely read dermatologic authority of the time served to fix the clinical picture in the minds of practitioners everywhere.... More than this, the clinical connection established by Cazenave between ringworm of the scalp and ringworm of the skin brought some degree of order to Willan and Bateman's heterogeneous herpes group and led directly to the microscopic discoveries of Bazin and Hardy a few years later that established the cause of ringworm of the skin" (Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 100-102).

Ehring, *Skin Diseases. 5 Centuries of Scientific Illustration*, p. 139. Goodman, *Notable Contributors to the Knowledge of Dermatology*, p. 190.

"First American Textbook Dealing Solely with the Treatment of Hernias"

39. CHASE, Heber: Treatise on the Radical Cure of Hernia by Instruments; Embracing an Analysis of the Mechanical Properties of the Various Trusses Now in Use, a Description of the New Instruments Invented by the Author, and General Directions to Patients for the Safe Employment of these Instruments, with Hints to Surgeons in Their Application, etc. Philadelphia: J. G. Auner, 1836. xiii, 195 pp, 4 leaves [ads]; 32 figs. Original cloth-backed boards, with original printed paper spine label. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. "The first American textbook dealing solely with the treatment of hernias. It consists of eleven chapters, six of which are devoted to the use of the truss.... Numerous case studies are presented, including a 'tabular statement' of 100 hernias" (Rutkow GS11).

Diseases of Children: "Replete with Historical Details and Original Clinical Histories with Postmortem Findings"

40. CHEYNE, John: Essays on the Diseases of Children, with Cases and Dissections. Essay I. Of Cynanche Trachealis, or Croup. Edinburgh: Mundell & Son/ London: Longman & Rees, 1801. 2 leaves [title page, "To Binder"], 72 pp; 5 plates. 4to. Contemporary full leather, recently rebacked with new leather spine. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on p. 72. Foxed throughout.

Offered With:

CHEYNE, John: Essays on the Diseases of Children, with Cases and Dissections. Essay II. On Bowel Complaints More Immediately Connected with the Biliary Secretion, and Particularly of Atrophia Abactatorium, or Weaning Brash. Edinburgh: Mundell & Son/ London: Longman & Rees, 1802. 3 leaves [title page, "To Binder"], joint title page for Essays I. and II., dated 1801], 67, [1, errata], [69]-72 (2 leaves of ads.); text fig. (on p. 26); 2 plates (numbered VI and VIII). 4to. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Light pencilling in margins. Plate VIII on stub. Very Good. **2 books: (\$1850) \$1250**

First Editions. There are copies of *Essay II* with a continuation of the text on pp. 73-80, after the 2 leaves of ads ([69]-72). This set does not have pp. 73-80 in *Essay II*.

"These are scholarly performances, replete with historical details and original clinical histories with postmortem findings. The essay on bowel complaints is devoted to biliary

disorders, in particular, infantile jaundice and the 'green scour' (green stools with griping convulsions) and the disease called 'weaning brash' in Scotland, or *atrophia ablactorum* (green stools with cachexia)" (Abt/Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 84-85). *D.N.B.* IV: 220-22.

41. (Cholera Epidemic of 1832) ATKINS, Dudley (ed.): Reports of Hospital Physicians, and Other Documents in Relation to the Epidemic Cholera of 1832. Published by Order of the Board of Health. New York: G. & C. & H. Carvill, 1832. 200 pp; folding plan. Recent cloth-backed marbled boards. Ink stamp on title page, pp. 5 and 200. Foxed. Very Good. (\$400) **\$325**

First Edition. Reports by New York City physicians on the cholera epidemic during the summer of 1832.

In chapter 1, Atkins describes the weather during the months preceding the outbreak in New York, which he traces to the cholera epidemic in Canada in the spring of 1832. He discusses the spread of the disease and the methods of treatment. Chapter 2, by William Shaler, the U.S. consul in Havana, presents the prevention and treatment of cholera followed by the government in Cuba. In chapter 3, the New York Board of Health proposes questions, with appended answers by the "Special Medical Council," on prevention and treatment.

Chapters 4-7 contain the reports of physicians on the treatment of cholera in four city hospitals, with statistical information on patients and mortality. These hospitals were the Greenwich Cholera Hospital, the Park Hospital, the Rivington-Street Hospital, and the Cholera Hospital at Corlaer's Hook.

42. (Cholera Epidemic of 1832) Massachusetts Medical Society. A Report on Spasmodic Cholera, Prepared by a Committee under the Direction of the Counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Boston: Carter & Hendee, 1832. large folding map, iv, 190 pp. Original cloth-backed boards. Spine very slightly worn. Small hole in title page due to paper flaw. Repair in one blank margin. Very Good. (\$350) **\$250**

First Edition.

43. CLEAVELAND, C. H. [Charles Harley]: Galvanism. Its Application as a Remedial Agent. New York: S. W. Benedict, 1853. 96 pp. Contemporary boards and cloth tape spine, with original wrappers bound in. Ink stamp on verso of title page. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. Kelly & Burrage.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: American Antiquarian Soc., Amer. Philos. Soc., Amherst, Bakken, Harvard, Lib. Congress, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Smithsonian, Yale.

44. CLUTTERBUCK, Henry: Observations on the Prevention and Treatment of the Epidemic Fever, at Present Prevailing in this Metropolis and Most Parts of the United Kingdom. To which are Added, Remarks on Some of the Opinions of Dr. Bateman and Others on the Same Subject. London: Longman, etc., 1819. 2 leaves, 299 pp; ads. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Embossed stamp on title page and on p. 1. Ink name stamp (of George C. Shattuck) on title page. Foxed. Untrimmed. Mostly unopened. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. Clutterbuck's "lectures are said to have been like his writings, plain, forcible, and unadorned; full of practical facts, and with an entire absence of speculation.... In 1809, he sent to the press his 'Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever', a work which attracted immediate attention, and established the character of its author as an original thinker, and one of the most energetic practitioners of his time. From this period, Dr. Clutterbuck's reputation and business steadily

increased, and he soon took a position among the first physicians in the city" (Munk III: 15).

45. COMBE, George: Essays on Phrenology, or an Inquiry into the Principles and Utility of the System of Drs Gall and Spurzheim, and into the Objections Made against It. Edinburgh: Bell & Bradfute/ London: Longman, etc., 1819. xxiv, 392 pp; 1 plate; advertisement slip. Original cloth-backed boards, with original printed paper spine label. Recased with new endsheets. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$1250) **\$1000**

First Edition. Combe's first book. Combe became a convert to phrenology after hearing Spurzheim lecture in Edinburgh in 1816. Combe's "status as the leading British champion of phrenology was enhanced by a series of publications. The first of these was an exposition of the 'physiognomical system' of Spurzheim and Gall, which appeared in April 1817. A year later Combe published in the *Literary and Statistical Magazine of Scotland* the first of a series of essays that were collected into a book entitled *Essays on Phrenology* [offered here]" (Oxford *DNB*, p. 846).

Cooter, *Phrenology in the British Isles* 238.7.

46. COOPER, Thomas (ed.): Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence. Including Farr's Elements of Medical Jurisprudence, Dease's Remarks on Medical Jurisprudence, Male's Epitome of Juridical or Forensic Medicine, and Haslam's Treatise on Insanity. With a Preface, Notes, and a Digest of the Law Relating to Insanity and Nuisance, by Thomas Cooper. To which is Added an Appendix, Containing Erskine's Speech for James Hadfield ... An Abstract of a Report of the Trial of Abraham Kessler, Indicted for Poisoning His Wife ... and a Memoir on the Chromat of Pot-ash, as a Test for Detecting Arsenic, Copper, and Corrosive Sublimat, by Thomas Cooper, Esq., Read before the American Ph[ilosophical] Society, Sep. 18, 1818. Philadelphia: James Webster, 1819. 8 leaves, 456 pp; ads. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Foxed. Very Good. (\$1000) **\$850**

First Edition. Austin 537. The first book on medical jurisprudence published in the United States. Kelly & Burrage.

"Cooper came [to South Carolina] as an advocate of public asylums. In 1819 he published *Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence*.... In this work, he castigated the private madhouses of his native England as a danger to individual liberty, noted that America had the good fortune not to have any, and expressed the hope that the states would build enough public asylums to render private ones unnecessary" (McCandless, *Moonlight, Magnolias and Madness*, p. 47).

Samuel Farr, *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence, Garrison-Morton 1733* (citing 1st ed., 1788): "First textbook in English on medical jurisprudence." Nemec, *Highlights in Medicolegal Relations*, 318.

William Dease, *Remarks on Medical Jurisprudence* (1793).

George Male, *Epitome of Juridical or Forensic Medicine* (1816)

John Haslam, *Medical Jurisprudence as It Relates to Insanity* (1817).

"The tracts include ... Thomas Erskine's speech for James Hadfield, the madman who had attempted to assassinate George III in May 1800; Hadfield's trial resulted in an unusual decision for that time concerning criminal responsibility, as he was found not guilty by reason of insanity" (Norman 515).

"First Dispensatory of American Authorship"

- 47. COXE, John Redman: The American Dispensatory, Containing the Operations of Pharmacy; Together with the Natural, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Medical History of the Different Substances Employed in Medicine:** Comprehending the Improvements in Dr. Duncan's Second Edition of the Edinburgh New Dispensatory. The Arrangement Simplified and the Whole Adapted to the Practice of Medicine and Pharmacy in the United States. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1806. xvi, 448, 447-54, 457-787 pp; 6 plates. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on title page and on versos of plates. Signature of former owner on title page. Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

First Edition. Austin 552.

"The first dispensatory of American authorship.... Coxé may have appropriated much of the substance of the *Edinburgh New Dispensatory*, but he did a good deal of rearrangement and he added American materials. His work enjoyed a great popularity and passed through four editions before the first *United States Pharmacopoeia* appeared in 1820, and five thereafter" (Cowen, "America's Pre-Pharmacopoeial Literature", pp. 22-23).

Heirs of Hippocrates 1289. *American National Biography* 5: 635-36.

J. C. Reil on the Organization of Mental Hospitals

- 48. COX, Joseph Mason [REIL, Johann Christian]: Praktische Bemerkungen über Geisteszerrüttung. Mit Beilagen über die Ausstellung von Zeugnissen und Gutachten in Fällen von Wahnsinn.... Nebst einem Anhang über die Organisation der Versorgungsanstalten für unheilbare Irrende vom Professor [Johann Christian] Reil.** Halle: Rengerschen Buchhandlung, 1811. xvi, 248 pp, 1 leaf, 74 pp, 1 leaf [errata]. Contemporary marbled boards, with hand-written paper spine label. Top & bottom of spine rubbed. Ink signature of Hans H. Reese on title page. Text lightly browned. Very Good. (\$750) **\$500**

German translation of Cox's *Practical Observations on Insanity; in which Some Suggestions are Offered towards an Improved Mode of Treating Diseases of the Mind, and Some Rules Proposed which It is Hoped may Lead to a More Humane and Successful Method of Cure; to which are Subjoined, Remarks on Medical Jurisprudence, as Connected with Diseased Intellect.*

This German edition contains a 74-page essay by Johann C. Reil on the organization of mental hospitals. In his *Rhapsodien über die Anwendung der psychischen Curmethode auf Geisteszerrüttungen* published in 1803 (Garrison-Morton 4923), Reil "proposed the use of a psychological method for the treatment of mental disorders. Such an approach, to be carried out in a special hospital, implied a relatively more humane treatment for the mentally ill.... In this respect Reil's influence should be equated with that of Pinel in France" (*D.S.B.* 11: 365).

"*Practical Observations*, which Daniel Hack Tuke called 'the best medical treatise of its day on insanity,' was first published in 1804, with an enlarged second edition following two years later" (Norman 531).

"Cox was the first regularly qualified physician and author of a treatise on insanity who studied medicine in order to specialise in mental diseases and graduated MD with a thesis on a psychiatric subject, *De mania*, 1787" (Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, p. 594).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Iowa, Johns Hopkins, NLM.

- 49. CULLEN, William: Professor Cullen's Treatise of the Materia Medica. With Large Additions, Including Many New Articles, Wholly Omitted in the Original Work, by Benjamin Smith Barton.** 2 Vols. Philadelphia:

Edward Parker, 1812. xxiv, 319 pp; 2 leaves, 424 pp. Contemporary full leather. Very Good. (\$750) **\$500**

Fourth American Edition. Austin 579. There were three earlier American editions of Cullen's *Treatise* (published in 1789, 1802, and 1808).

Garrison-Morton 1838 (citing 1st ed., Edinburgh: 1789). Benjamin Smith Barton studied medicine for two years in Edinburgh before taking his M.D. degree in 1789 at Göttingen. In 1789 he was appointed Professor of Natural History and Botany in the College of Philadelphia, the chair having been created specifically for him. He published his *Collections for an Essays towards a Materia Medica of the United States* in two parts, 1798 and 1804, and his *Elements of Botany* in 1803.

Heirs of Hippocrates 906-907 (Edinburgh: 1789 ed. and Philadelphia: 1808 ed.).

- 50. CURRIE, James: Medical Reports, on the Effects of Water, Cold and Warm, as a Remedy in Fever and Other Diseases, Whether Applied to the Surface of the Body, or Used Internally.** 2 vols. in 1 [as published]. Philadelphia: James Humphreys & Benjamin & Thomas Kite, 1808. xvi, [17]-250 pp; 1 leaf, pp. [253]-430. Modern 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Small light stain in blank lower margins of vol. I. Browned and foxed. Very Good. (\$450) **\$275**

First American Edition, from the fourth London edition, Austin 596.

Garrison-Morton 1988 (citing 1st London ed., 1797). For the 1797 first edition, see Norman 547; Heirs of Hippocrates 1144; Lilly, p. 149.

"Currie ... the editor and biographer of Robert Burns, ... after an adventurous experience in America, attained eminence as a practitioner in Liverpool. Long before Brand of Stettin, Currie used cold baths in typhoid fever and checked up his results with the clinical thermometer. He used sea-water, as a rule, pouring it over the patient's body and making the douches colder and more frequent, the higher the temperature, as measured by the thermometer. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell saw 'absolute genius' in Currie's book which, like those of Floyer and Martine, was neglected, if not soon forgotten" (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 4th ed., p. 356).

See Robert D. Thornton, *James Currie, the Entire Stranger & Robert Burns*, pp. 174-83, for a full account of this work.

- 51. CURWEN, John (comp.): History of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, from 1844 to 1874, Inclusive: with a List of the Different Hospitals for the Insane and the Names and Dates of Appointment and Resignation of the Medical Superintendents. Compiled from the Records of the Association.** No place: 1875. 121 pp. Contemporary marbled boards, recently rebaked with new cloth spine. Ink stamp on title page and on pp. 5, 31, 55, 85, 103, 113. Very Good. (\$300) **\$250**

"Second Edition". On p. 3 Curwen refers to this as the "second edition". I have been unable to identify an earlier edition. An edition was also published in 1885.

Curwen "was connected with hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane, with scarcely an interval, for a period of 57 years—a record of service without parallel in our country. In addition to official hospital duties, he exercised much influence in shaping legislative and public sentiment in the interests of the insane, and his opinion as an expert was often sought in lunacy trials.... Curwen was best known to the members of the American Medico-Psychological Association as the secretary and acting treasurer of that body—a double office—for a period of 34 years. To him a lasting debt of gratitude has been due for keeping a record of its proceedings and preserving its archives during this long period. In 1893 he was made president of the association.... Although not a member at the time, he was the last survivor of

those who were present when the American Medico-Psychological Association was organized under its earlier name and he had a personal acquaintance with each of the 13 founders” (Kelly & Burrage).

In 1885 Curwen published his book *The Original Thirteen Members of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane*.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane became the American Medico-Psychological Association and is now the American Psychiatric Association.

Dentistry—Items 52-65

52. ARTHUR, Robert: A Popular Treatise on the Diseases of the Teeth: Including a Description of Their Structure and Modes of Treatment; Together with the Usual Mode of Inserting Artificial Teeth. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1846. 1 leaf [ads.], xii, [13]-187 pp; 28 figs. Original cloth, recently rebound with original spine preserved. Title page foxed. Very Good. (\$300) **\$200**

This 1846 printing in Philadelphia by Lindsay & Blakiston was preceded by an 1845 printing in New York & Philadelphia by E. Ferrett. The two printings have the same collation.

Robert Arthur was one of two students in the first graduating class (1841) of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. “This was the first time a distinctive title was conferred as a reward for successfully completing a course of study in dentistry” (Koch, *History of Dental Surgery* II: 202; see pp. 201-07).

Arthur’s later works included *Treatment of Dental Caries Complicated with Disorders of the Pulp* (1853); *A Treatise on the Use of Adhesive Gold Foil* (1857) and *Treatment and Prevention of Decay of the Teeth* (1871).

Weinberger, *Orthodontics, an Historical Review of Its Origin and Evolution* I: 315-20 (quoting from the book offered here). Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, pp. 290 and 305.

“First Dentition”

53. BAUMÈS, M. [Jean Baptiste Timothée]: Traité de la première dentition et des maladies souvent très-graves qui en dépendent. Paris: Méquignon-Marvis, 1806. 2 leaves, lii, 350 pp; 1 plate. Original wrappers with original printed paper spine label. Small repairs at top & bottom of spine. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$1250) **\$750**

First Edition. Baumès “perceived the causes of teething trouble as a ‘mobilité’ of the child connected with irritability, salivary flow, and accelerated digestion, among others.... He takes van Swieten in Vienna and the surgeon Le Camus sharply to task for not believing in eruption as the cause of cramps and for rejecting splitting of the gingiva with an x-shaped incision to facilitate eruption.... Baumès presents comprehensive case histories of incisions, and the only illustration in the book shows a special scalpel for this procedure, which was especially popular in England. Thus there is a colorful mixture of the reasonable and the irrelevant in this work which was awarded a prize by the Parisian ‘Société royale de Médecine’ ” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, p. 216). Heirs of Hippocrates 1147.

“We Must Rank Etienne Bourdet with Fauchard in Importance and Influence”

54. BOURDET, Étienne: Recherches et observations sur toutes les parties de l’art du dentiste. 2 Vols. Paris: Jean-Thomas Hérisant, 1757. xx, 310 pp, 2 plates; 2 leaves, 333, [3, ads] pp, plates 3-13. Contemporary full leather. Small stains on the covers, else Near Fine. (\$7500) **\$6500**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 3673.1: “Bourdet’s greatest contributions were to dental prosthetics. He also

described severe periodontoclasia and his treatment of the condition—similar to modern gingivectomy”

“An excellent book on dentistry appeared in France in the year 1757, the work of Bourdet [offered here], a celebrated dentist and elegant writer, in whom the gifts of literacy and scientific culture were coupled with a vast experience and a profound spirit of observation.... In many cases of caries, Bourdet extracted the tooth, filled it with lead or gold leaf, and replanted it; but if, in extracting, the alveolus had been somewhat injured..., he replanted the tooth immediately, to preserve the alveolus from the damaging action of the air, and carried out the stopping at a later time. Even in certain cases of violent toothache not depending on caries, Bourdet luxated the tooth and replaced it in position directly.... Sometimes, when the permanent canine comes forth, it has not room enough, and therefore grows outward. In this case Bourdet extracts the first premolar; the canine then advances gradually of itself toward the space left by the extracted tooth, until it occupies its place exactly. He also counsels the extraction of the first premolar on the opposite side of the jaw, in order to preserve the perfect symmetry of the dental arch on both sides. When the arch formed by the jaws is too large and of an ugly appearance, Bourdet advises extracting the first upper and lower premolars, so that the maxillary arches may acquire a more regular form. In cases in which the defect of form exists only in the lower jaw, that is, in children who have protruding chins, Bourdet corrects this deformity by extracting the first lower molars shortly after their eruption.... In this manner ... the lower jaw grows smaller and the deformity disappears. Bourdet made prosthetic pieces, whose base, representing the gums and the alveoli, was made entirely of gold and covered over with flesh-colored enamel on the outside, so as to simulate the natural appearance of the gums; the teeth were adjusted into the artificial alveoli and fixed with small pins. At other times he made use of a single piece of hippopotamus tusk, in which he carved not only the base, but also the three back teeth on each side, whilst the ten front teeth were human teeth fixed to the base with rivets. One of Bourdet’s principal merits is that of having brought artificial plates to perfection by fixing them not, as heretofore, to the opening of the palate or inside the nose, but by means of lateral clasps fitted to the teeth” (Guerini, *History of Dentistry*, pp. 309-10).

Bourdet’s work “covered much the same ground as did Fauchard. It is sometimes referred to as an abridgment of Fauchard; it is more than that, however. While he frequently refers to and quotes the latter’s work, there is much in it that is original in thought and is an excellent and valuable addition to French dental literature.... We must rank Etienne Bourdet with Fauchard in importance and influence” (Weinberger, *An Introduction to the History of Dentistry* I: 317).

“Probably the most significant author after Fauchard.... He frequently goes beyond his great model” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, p. 210; see pp. 210-14).

“Had a Great Influence in Elevating Dentistry as a Profession”

55. BROWN, Solymán: Dentologia: A Poem on the Diseases of the Teeth, and Their Proper Remedies ... with Notes, Practical, Historical, Illustrative, and Explanatory by Eleazar Parmly. New York: Peabody, 1833. xii, [13]-176 pp. Original cloth. Several leaves browned. Hole in blank upper margin of 1 leaf (pp. 83/84). Occasional foxing. Very Good. (\$850) **\$600**

First Edition. Brown’s poem, in blank verse in five cantos, is on pp. 15-80. Parmly’s notes (pp. 83-174) occupy over half of the volume. Asbell 35.

“This classical poem was a marked literary production, considering the subject, and was extensively quoted at the time and favorably commented on by the best critics and writers in the profession, and had a great influence in elevating dentistry as a profession.... Dr. Brown took a leading part in the three great events that lifted dentistry from a craft to a profession, i. e., the organization of the first dental college [Baltimore College of Dental Surgery], first dental journal [*American Journal of Dental*

Science] and first dental society [American Society of Dental Surgeons], and did a great deal more for dentistry than he has been credited with" (Koch, *History of Dental Surgery* II: 91 and 95; see pp. 89-95).

Brown was also the author of the first work on orthodontia in America (*Importance of Regulating the Teeth of Children*, 1841). Kaufman I: 101-02.

"The first twenty-five years of [Brown's] career were devoted to the ministry, writing and teaching, which he continued until 1832, when he became acquainted with Dr. Eleazar Parmly, who was at that time distinguished as a dentist.... Their friendship developed to the extent that Dr. Parmly invited Mr. Brown to become a member of his family and instructed him in his profession" (Koch, *ibid.*, II: 89).

Parmly was the younger brother of Levi Spear Parmly and the author of *An Essay on the Disorders and Treatment of the Teeth*. He was a "leading figure in the establishment of dentistry as a profession in America. [He] taught or worked with [a] core of early dentists in New York City, including Solyman Brown and several of Parmly's relatives" (Kaufman II: 580).

Brown and Eleazar Parmly organized the Society of Surgeon Dentists of the City and State of New York, the world's first dental society. Koch, *ibid.*, II: 81-88.

**"First Scientifically Written Textbook of
Dental Prosthetics"—with 42 Plates**

56. DELABARRE, C.-F. [Christoph-François]: *Traité de la partie mécanique de l'art du chirurgien-dentiste*. 2 Vols. Paris: L'auteur, etc., 1820. xii, 322 pp; 2 leaves, pp. 323-497, [1, errata]; 42 plates. Contemporary full sheep. Text, and some plates, browned. (\$2250) **\$1800**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 3679.5: "The first scientifically written textbook of dental prosthetics".

For several innovations by Delabarre in prosthetics, see Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, pp. 260 (clasp retentions), 268 (impression tray), 279 (palatal obturator).

**"Use of Fluoride Compounds for Caries Prevention"
Presentation Copy**

57. DÉsirabODE, Antoine Malagou: *Nouveaux éléments complets de la science et de l'art du dentiste. Suivis d'une notice historique et chronologique des travaux imprimés sur l'art du dentiste depuis Hippocrate jusqu'à nous, contenant plus de cent noms qui ne sont indiqués dans aucune notice publiée à ce sujet*. 2 Vols. Paris: Labé, 1843. 2 leaves, xxviii, 372 pp; 2 leaves, pp. [373]-839. Contemporary 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Signature of former owner on each title page. In Vol. II, faint dampstaining in upper margins at front and in outer margins at back, occasionally affecting text. Foxed. Very Good. (\$1500) **\$1250**

Inscribed: "M. Le Docteur Andrieu/ Temoignage de haute consideration/ Desirabode."

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 3681.2: "Désirabode may have been the first to discuss the use of fluoride compounds for caries prevention."

"The author and his sons all lived and practiced dentistry in Paris where the senior Désirabode was also dental health officer and dentist to the King. The title page credits his sons, Édouard and Alphonse, with assisting in the present work. A leading dental work of the time, it covers many disease states of the teeth at various ages as well as care of the gums and teeth both in health and disease. Artificial dentures, orthodontic operations, and surgical instruments invented by the author are also included. An extensive historical and chronological review of dentistry from Hippocrates to 1843 is found at the end of Volume II" (Heirs of Hippocrates 1254).

Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, p. 318 (fluoride). Weinberger, *Orthodontics, an Historical Review of Its Origin and Evolution* I: 246.

58. DUVAL, J. R. [Jacques René]: *Propositions sur les fistules dentaires; précédées des observations sur la consommation de l'extrémité de la racine des dents avec l'état des os de la mâchoire dans ces maladies*. Paris: Méquignon-Marvis, 1814. 32 pp. Original plain wrappers, stitched. Untrimmed and partly unopened. Near Fine. (\$950) **\$750**

First Edition. Duval's best-known work is his *Le dentiste de la jeunesse* (1805).

Weinberger, *Orthodontics, an Historical Review of Its Origin and Evolution* I: 177-79. Hirsch II: 247-48.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Maryland, Michigan, NYU Langone Med Ctr, Northwestern, Wash. Univ. St. Louis.

**"One of the Most Celebrated French Dentists
of the Eighteenth Century"**

59. LÉCLUSE, Louis: *Nouveaux élémens d'odontologie, contenant l'anatomie de la bouche; ou la description de toutes les parties qui la composent, & de leur usage; & la pratique abrégée du dentiste, avec plusieurs observations*. Paris: Delaguette, 1754. viii, 3 leaves, 222, 43, [1] pp, 1 leaf; 6 plates. Contemporary full leather. All edges gilt. Very Good. (\$3750) **\$3000**

First Edition. Lécluse was "one of the most celebrated French dentists of the eighteenth century.... The most important of his works is the *Nouveaux élémens d'odontologie*.... Lécluse treated in a succinct but correct manner the anatomy of the mouth; invented some and perfected other instruments, the most important of which is the elevator that still bears his name, and ... he frequently performed the operation of replantation, warmly recommended by him as an excellent means of cure in certain cases of caries" (Guerini, *History of Dentistry*, p. 305).

"Louis Lécluse ... was a scintillating personality, whose activity was divided his entire life between dentistry, the theater, and poetry.... This book contains an anatomical section, a practical section, and a section devoted to the deciduous teeth. The special oral anatomy ... is divided, just as our modern textbooks, into osteological, myological, angiological, neurological, and sarcological parts.... On the practical side, Lecluse mentions some new tooth removers.... Mainly he mentions his own specialized instrument for luxation of the mandibular third molar (he also used it for the maxillary counterparts). This instrument which is adjusted with a bayonet-shaped bending joint is still used today as the 'Lecluse', and numerous modern levers operate on its principle. Point A is applied diagonally between the last two molars, and levers the third molar out when turned with the next-to-last tooth as a fulcrum.... The third section ... concerns itself with generalities ... with a wide variety of good suggestions for preservation of the primary teeth" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, p. 210).

Scientific Dentistry in Germany

60. LINDERER, Joseph: *Die Zahnheilkunde nach ihrem neuesten Standpunkte*. Erlangen: J. J. Palm & Ernst Enke, 1851. xii, 482 pp, 1 leaf [errata]; 6 plates. Contemporary 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Edges of spine rubbed. Ink stamp on front flyleaf and on title page. Lightly foxed. Very Good. (\$1250) **\$1000**

First Edition. "Linderer" in German means "soother" and was taken as a last name by Joseph Linderer's father Callman Jacob, a leading dentist. Father and son collaborated on their *Handbuch der Zahnheilkunde* (1837), the "first scientific handbook of German dentistry" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, p. 273; see pp. 317, 335, 369).

Weinberger, *Orthodontics, an Historical Review of Its Origin and Evolution* I: 300.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Alabama, Amer. Dental Assoc., UCLA, Harvard, Maryland, Michigan,

Minnesota, NLM, NYU Langone Med. Ctr., Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Wash. Univ. St. Louis.

Second Book in French on Dentistry

“Methods for Care of the Teeth ... include Gargling in the Morning with One’s Own Urine ... or Cleaning of the Teeth with Dung of Wild Cats

61. MARTIN, Barthélemy: Dissertation sur les dents. Paris: Denys Thierry, 1679. 8 leaves, 136 pp. Recent full leather. Old signature on title page. Light dampstain in blank lower corners to about p. 70, touching a few letters on several pages. Very Good. (\$6500) **\$5750**

First Edition. Second book published in French on dentistry (Weinberger, *Dental Bibliography*, part 2, p. 220).

Martin “apothecary to the Prince de Condé, was the author of a pamphlet on the teeth, in which he gave a succinct description of these organs and spoke briefly of their diseases. He shows himself decidedly opposed to the use of the file and to the application of false teeth, because ... both of these things may be the cause of great harm. With regard to the file, he says that nothing so easily tends to loosen the teeth as the use of this instrument, not to speak of various other inconveniences, among which is the danger of opening the interior cavity of the tooth” (Guerini, *History of Dentistry*, p. 241).

Martin “rejected the notion of primary teeth having roots, firstly because otherwise they would not be able to make room for the permanent ones, and secondly because the permanent ones would grow in crooked ... if there were roots in the alveolus. Thirdly, because it would be dangerous for the tender jaws of children to pull primary teeth with roots.... If the eruption of the teeth is difficult, it should be facilitated with a golden needle, and under no circumstances with a nail, because poison can thus be introduced into the gingiva. Methods for care of the teeth ... include gargling in the morning with one’s own urine ... or cleaning of the teeth with dung of wild cats. These are both useful agents, because they contain salts which are opponents of decay and corruption. For extraction, the pelican is used, or, if the tooth is already loose, the forceps” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, p. 189).

Poletti, *De re Dentaria apud Veteres*, p. 77. Krivatsy 7490.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Amer. Dental Assoc., UCLA, Michigan, New York Acad. Med., NYU Langone Med. Ctr., Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh.

“Miller’s Chemico-Parasitical Theory of the Formation of Dental Caries ... an Essential Part of Our Understanding”

With 4 Mounted Photomicrographs of Decayed Dentine Showing Infection

62. MILLER, Willoughby: The Micro-organisms of the Human Mouth. The Local and General Diseases which are Caused by Them. Philadelphia: S. S. White, 1890. [iii]-xx [lacking half-title], 1 leaf, 364 pp; 128 figs.; 3 plates (4 mounted photomicrographs of decayed dentine showing infection, 1 chromolithograph). Original cloth. Recased with new endsheets. (\$500) **\$350**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 3687. “Miller’s chemico-parasitical theory of the formation of dental caries remains an essential part of our understanding of this complex process. Miller was among the earliest to investigate the microbiology of the mouth, growing pure strains of both normal and pathological micro-organisms and studying their effects on various organic substances” (Norman 1511).

Heirs of Hippocrates 2147.

63. SPOONER, Shearjashub: Guide to Sound Teeth, or a Popular Treatise on the Teeth. New York: Wiley & Long, 1836. vii, [1], [iii]-xiv, [15]-207, [1] pp.

Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on p. 51. Perforated stamp on pp. iii and 197. Blank corner torn from one leaf (89/90). Foxed. Very Good. (\$750) **\$500**

First Edition. Asbell 44.

Garrison-Morton 3679.7. “This work is divided into three parts: the first treats of the anatomy and physiology of the teeth, the second is a republication of [Spooner’s] inaugural thesis, and the third upon diseases of the teeth. The last part is of historic interest, as in it for the first time the use of arsenic for pulp devitalization as a step toward tooth preservation is recommended.... On page 115 of the first edition of this work he says: ‘The nerves of the teeth may be certainly and effectually destroyed, with little or no pain to the patient, and without the least danger, by means of a little arsenious acid ... applied to the nerve. We claim for our brother, Dr. J. R. Spooner, of Montreal, the credit for this invaluable discovery, and for ourselves no small share of the credit for thus frankly laying it before the dental profession and the public.’ He claims that they had used it a long time, and that it had been the means of restoring to usefulness many teeth that would without it have been extracted” (Koch, *History of Dental Surgery* II: 143; see pp. 143-46 and 405-08).

John Roach Spooner went to Montreal in 1830 and was the “first man to really practice dentistry as a distinct profession in the Province of Quebec” (Koch, *ibid.* II: 406).

Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, p. 312.

64. SPOONER, Shearjashub: Guide to Sound Teeth, or a Popular Treatise on the Teeth.... New York: Collins, Keese, 1838. xii, 2 leaves, [iii]-xiv, [15]-207 pp. Original cloth. Light stain in upper inner corners and along blank outer edges of text. Foxed. Very Good. (\$350) **\$275**

Second Edition. Asbell 52. See annotation to previous item.

Third Book in English on Dentistry

“Those who Love Sugar and Use It Much, Rarely have Good Teeth”

65. TOLVER, A.: A Treatise on the Teeth. Wherein the True Causes of the Several Disorders to which They are Liable, are Considered; and the Precaution, Necessary to Their Preservation Particularly Pointed Out. Together with Observations on the Practice of Scaling the Teeth: on the Use of Dentrific Powders in General; and on the Diseases of Children in the Time of Teething. London: Lockyer Davis, 1752. 2 leaves, 51 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on title page and p. 51. Very Good. (\$5000) **\$4500**

First Edition. The third book in English on dentistry.

“The surgeon A. Tolver ... believed, according to his small *Treatise on the Teeth* ..., that healthy children would overcome teething.... [He] advised the services of an experienced surgeon only for serious cases. He considered tartar a good protection of the cervix of the tooth, a support for the teeth, and therefore recommended maintaining it. Tolver did not believe in the toothworm and suggested, like Fauchard, that doubters take a glance through a microscope” (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *History of Dentistry*, p. 217).

Tolver “describes how the teeth receive the nerves and vessels at the orifices of their roots and how these were frequently shown to the common people by the ignorant ‘tooth drawers’ as the worms which would soon have devoured the whole tooth had they not been skilfully removed.... ‘All kinds of sweetmeats and sugar,’ he says, ‘contribute very much to the destruction of the teeth, because their gluey juices stick to the teeth; besides sugars are of an acid, penetrant and corrosive nature. Those who love sugar and use it much, rarely have good teeth.’ He is opposed to scaling, as it lays bare the necks of the teeth.” (Weinberger,

Orthodontics, an Historical Review of Its Origin and Evolution I: 149).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Alabama, Duke, Indiana Sch. Dentistry, Harvard, Michigan, NLM, New York Acad. Med., NYU Langone Med. Ctr.

End of Dentistry

66. DERCUM, Francis X. (ed.): A Text-Book on Nervous Diseases by American Authors. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers, 1895. xiii, [1], 17-1056 pp; 341 figs.; 7 plates. Recent 1/4-leather and cloth. Number written in ink on verso of title page. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. The 22 contributors include: Charles L. Dana, Francis X. Dercum, William W. Keen, Philip C. Knapp, Charles K. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, William Osler, and M. Allen Starr.

DeJong, *A History of American Neurology*, p. 51.

Wound Debridement

67. DESAULT, P. [Pierre] J.: A Treatise on Fractures, Luxations and Other Affections of the Bones. Wherein His Opinions and Practice, in Such Cases, are Stated and Exemplified. Edited by Xav[ier]. Bichat. Translated ... by Charles Caldwell with Notes and an Appendix Containing Several Late Improvements in Surgery. Philadelphia: Fry & Kammerer, 1805. xiii, [1], 413 pp; 3 plates. Original full leather. Text browned. Very Good. (\$600) **\$500**

English translation of Vol. 1 of Desault's *Oeuvres chirurgicales*. Austin 655.

Garrison-Morton 5580 (citing 1st French ed., 1798-1803).

"Desault made many contributions to the treatment of fractures, particularly with his concepts of wound debridement. His lectures were collected and published by Bichat and appeared in English translation in the United States [offered here]" (Peltier, *Fractures, A History and Iconography of Their Treatment*, p. 36).

"After the development of amputation, the next significant improvement in the treatment of open fractures was the development of mechanical cleansing of the wound and the release of tension. The idea was first enunciated by Pierre-Joseph Desault.... It is the procedure we call *debridement*" (Pelter, *ibid.*, p. 91; see also pp. 92-93).

"The Desault splint for fracture of the femur was still in use in France in 1918 when we arrived" (annotation to Orr 151).

Heirs of Hippocrates 1054. Orr 152.

68. DEWEES, William P.: An Essay on the Means of Lessening Pain, and Facilitating Certain Cases of Difficult Parturition. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson & Son, 1819. viii, [9]-156 pp. Original boards. Boards foxed. Old signature of former owner (dated 1820) on half-title. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$750) **\$500**

Second Edition. Austin 664.

"The present work, first published in 1806, was presented as Dewees' dissertation for the M.D. degree.... Dewees does not discuss any changes in the skeletal structure of the pelvis which may cause difficult labor, but limits himself to the pathology of the soft parts such as the uterus, vagina, ligaments, and muscles. The uses of these parts, the role they play in both normal and abnormal parturition, and natural methods to promote a more normal delivery are discussed.... Twenty-three case histories provide the author with information to support what are obviously rational arguments" (Heirs of Hippocrates 1233).

69. DOBSON, Matthew: A Medical Commentary on Fixed Air. Particularly, I. On the Different Methods of Procuring and Administering [sic] Fixed Air. II. On Its Sensible Effects in Health, Taken Internally. III. On Its Effects in Diseases of the Putrid Class. IV. On Putrefaction, the Putrid Effluvia, and the Means of Correcting the Putrid Effluvia. V. On the Effects of Fixed Air, on the Putrefactive Process, and the Putrid Effluvia. VI. On the Use of Fixed Air in Cachexies and Phagedenic Ulcers. VII. In Some Diseases of the Stomach. VIII. In the Stone and Gravel. IX. On the Disposition to the Stone in the Cyder Counties, Compared with Some Other Parts of England. X. On the Noxious Effects of Fixed Air. Chester: Printed by J. Monk. Sold by T. Cadell, London & C. Elliot, Edinburgh, 1779. 3 leaves, 198 pp. 3/4-leather (ca. 1900) and marbled boards. Old ink note about Boerhaave on p. 127. Text browned. Very Good. (\$750) **\$500**

First Edition. Partington, *History of Chemistry*, Vol. III, p. 689. Cole 374. Duveen, pp. 175-76. Neville, Vol. I, p. 373 (citing third ed., 1787).

See Garrison-Morton 3928 for Dobson's 1776 article on urine in diabetes, proving that "the sweetish taste of diabetic urine was produced by sugar.... He also discovered hyperglycaemia"

70. DONNÉ, Al.: Mothers and Infants, Nurses and Nursing. Translation from the French of a Treatise on Nursing, Weaning, and the General Treatment of Young Children. Boston: Phillips, Samson, 1859. 303 pp; 8 plates. (photomicrographic illustrations). Original cloth, recently rebaked with original spine preserved. Signature of former owner (Lincoln R. Stone/ Baltimore MD) on title page. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

English translation of *Conseils aux mères sur l'allaitement et sur la manière d'élever les enfants nouveau-nés* (originally published in 1846). Grullee 974.

"The microscopist Alfred Donn , of Paris, ... published an important treatise on milk (1837), with plates, and two books of advice (*Conseils*) to mothers and families on the rearing of infants and children (1846, 1854 [should be 1st ed. 1842; 2d ed., retitled, 1846; 3rd ed., retitled, 1864])" (Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, p. 87).

"Faithful copies of plates representing the microscopical appearance of milk, taken from the same author's atlas of microscopy, and which are not to be found in the original work, have been added" (p. 5).

Dobson, *Anatomical Eponyms*, 2d ed., p. 57.

"Electrical Stimulation to Determine the Movements of All the Voluntary Muscles in the Body"

71. DUCHENNE de BOULOGNE, Guillaume: De l'électrisation localisée et de son application à la physiologie, à la pathologie et à la thérapeutique par courants induits et par courants galvaniques interrompus et continus. Troisième édition entièrement refondue. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1872. vii, 1120 pp; 255 figs.; 3 plates (plates II and III bound in reverse order). Contemporary 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Top & bottom of spine slightly scuffed. Edges of boards a little worn. Very Good. (\$650) **\$500**

Third Edition of **Garrison-Morton 614 and 1995** (citing 1st ed., 1855). The third edition is 200 pages longer, with 150 more figures, than the first edition.

Garrison-Morton 4543 (citing this 3rd ed.): "Early description, page 357, of partial brachial plexus paralysis, upper type ('Duchenne-Erb palsy')." Heirs of Hippocrates 1691.

"It was through the work of Duchenne that electricity came to be recognized both as a powerful means of diagnosis and as a tool for studying the physiology of muscles in the living body."

Having discovered that it was possible to limit the effects of electricity to single muscles or bundles of muscle fibers, Duchenne devoted himself to experiments in which he used electrical stimulation to determine the movements of all the voluntary muscles in the body. In so doing, he not only added greatly to contemporary knowledge of normal muscle physiology, but also found that he was able to use electrical stimulation to examine and diagnose different types of partial paralysis..." (Norman 659, citing 1855 edition).

Rowbottom & Susskind, *Electricity and Medicine*, pp. 71-88. Spillane, *Doctrine of the Nerves*, pp. 313-22. Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of Neurology*, pp. 430-34.

Electrophysiology of Muscles of the Foot

72. DUCHENNE de BOULOGNE, Guillaume: Recherches électro-physiologiques et pathologiques sur les muscles qui meuvent le pied. Mémoire présenté aux Académies des Sciences et de Médecine de Paris. Extrait des *Archives générales de Médecine*, numéro de juin 1856 et suivants. Paris: Rignoux, Imprimeur de la Faculté de Médecine, 1856. 78 pp. Later 1/4-leather and marbled boards. (\$375) **\$300**

First Edition in book form.

OCLC locates 1 copy in US libraries: Bakken.

Diseases of the Head—

Epilepsy, Vertigo, Apoplexy, Paralysis

73. DUCHESNE, Joseph [QUERCETANUS, Josephus]: Tetrade des plus grieves maladies de tout le cerveau. Composée des veilles, observations & pratique des plus sçavans & experts medecins, tant dogmatiques que hermetiques. Paris: Claude Morel, 1625. 6 pp, 3 leaves, 449, [1, blank], [15] pp. Recent 1/4-pigskin and marbled boards. Blank lower margin renewed on one leaf (447/448). Brief ink notations on six pages. Foxed. Very Good. (\$2250) **\$1800**

French translation of *Tetras Gravissimorum Totius Capitis Affectuum* (originally published in 1606).

"Joseph Duchesne, also known as Josephus Quercetanus ... is primarily remembered for his many works defending the Paracelsian iatrochemical school of thought, which helped bring about a more general acceptance of chemically prepared medicines. In his treatise [offered here] on four diseases of the head—epilepsy, vertigo, apoplexy and paralysis—Duchesne presented a more precise chemical interpretation of the old notion that epilepsy was caused by noxious fumes, blaming the affliction the vitriolic vapor of mercury" (Norman 662).

Temkin, *The Falling Sickness*, p. 205. *D.S.B.* 4: 208-10.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: UCLA, Harvard, NLM, New York Acad. Med.

"Masterwork" on Skin Diseases

74. DUHRING, Louis A.: A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1877. xv, [1], [17]-618 pp; errata slip; 16 figs. Original cloth, recently rebaked with original spine preserved. Ink stamps on title page, pp. [v], vii, and [17]. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. Duhring was "the most important dermatologist in the nineteenth century.... In 1877 the busy professor was back in print with a masterwork, an extremely successful textbook he called *A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin*. Arranged according to the system of Hebra but owing as much to the pragmatism of Tilbury Fox, the *Practical Treatise* is marked by a combination of descriptive accuracy, clarity and economy in language, good sense and sound judgment, all of which were recognized instantly as special both at home and abroad and were doubly remarkable considering the tender age

[31] of the author" (Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 303-04)

75. EASSIE, William: Sanitary Arrangements for Dwellings Intended for the Use of Officers of Health, Architects, Builders, and Householders. London: Smith, Elder, 1874. ix, 188 pp; 116 figs.; ads. Original cloth. Very Good. (\$300) **\$200**

First edition in book-form. The papers were originally published in the *British Medical Journal* and were revised for this book.

"The following pages include an account of the most ordinary sanitary defects in dwelling-houses and public institutions, in respect to drainage, water-supply, ventilation, warming and lighting. It sets forth also what, after a long practical experience and painstaking investigation, I believe to be the most simple and effective means of preventing and remedying such defects" (Preface, p. [v]).

76. EBERLE, John: Treatise of the Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 2 Vols. bound in 1. Philadelphia: Published by James Webster, 1822-23. xii, 440 pp; 1 leaf [title page], 537, [1, errata] pp. Contemporary cloth. Foxed. Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

First Edition. Writing in 1860, Thomas D. Mitchell regarded Eberle's book "to be, not only in this country, but in distant lands, the very best work on the subject ever issued from the American press. As evidence of the high estimate placed upon it, the work was translated into several foreign languages.... No American work on therapeutics has ever yet been published so full of originality and real excellence.... The work on therapeutics was decidedly the ablest production that bears the name of John Eberle on its title page" (Gross, *Lives of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons*, p. 466; see pp. 460-78).

Williams, *American Medical Biography*, pp. 161-65. Kelly & Burrage. Kaufman I: 225.

Gout

77. EBSTEIN, Wilhelm: Das Regimen bei der Gicht. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1885. 3 leaves, 105 pp. Recent 1/4-cloth and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$350) **\$250**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 4502. Bloomfield, A *Bibliography of Internal Medicine, Selected Diseases*, p. 235.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Chicago, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, Northwestern, Coll. Phys. Phila., Pittsburgh, Stanford, Yale.

Anemia—Histology of the Blood

78. EHRLICH, Paul & Adolf LAZARUS: Die Anaemie. I. Abt. Normale und pathologische Histologie des Blutes. Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1898. vi, 142 pp, 3 figs., 1 table. Later cloth. Cloth soiled. Very Good. (\$350) **\$200**

First Edition. "Ehrlich developed methods of staining blood cells that form the basis of modern hematology.... Using his stain techniques, he discovered all the different types of leukocytes and erythrocytes. Ehrlich was the first to report on the nature of the blood cells in anemia and he provided the first description of the reticulocyte. He described aplastic anemia and found the megaloblast and megalocyte in pernicious anemia. Ehrlich noted the three main characteristics of the erythrocytes in anemia as well as the normoblast which he found in certain anemic states.... In this work, Ehrlich and Lazarus summarize the results of their research into the nature of anemia and bring together in one source many findings that had previously been published in the medical literature" (Heirs of Hippocrates 2157, citing this work and part 2 by Lazarus, published in 1900).

“First Thoroughly Scientific, Comprehensive Book” on Gynecology in English (Howard Kelly)

79. EMMET, Thomas A.: The Principles and Practice of Gynaecology. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1879. 855 pp; 130 figs.; ads. Original cloth. Traces of pencil erasures on blank leaf at front. Signature of W. H. Blanchard of Nashua NH, dated 27 June 1891. (\$450) **\$275**
First Edition. “The first thoroughly scientific, comprehensive book on this subject in English, being the condensed record of his large personal experiences” (Howard Kelly, in Kelly & Burrage, 3rd ed.).

Rutkow GY23 and fig. 109. Heirs of Hippocrates 1951 (citing 3rd ed., 1884).

80. Essays on Practical Medicine and Surgery.... 2 Vols. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1841. 2 leaves, 560 pp; 2 leaves, 589 pp. Original cloth, with original printed paper spine labels. Lightly foxed. Very Good. (\$400) **\$250**

First Edition. An “American Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery”, which never went beyond these two volumes devoted to the letter “A”.

The contributors to the letter “A” include Nathaniel Chapman, William Dewees, Robley Dunglison, Hugh Hodge, William Horner, John K. Mitchell, John Collins Warren, George Wood, among many others.

Some of the essays extend to many pages, such as “Amputation” (1: 380-423), “Anatomy” (1: 435-462), and “Artery” (2: pp. 300-446).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Alabama, Harvard, Lloyd Lib., Louisville, Univ. Mass. Med Ctr., Miami, NLM, Nebraska, SUNY Buffalo, Penn., Thomas Jefferson Univ., Wayne St.

Physiological Explanation of Mental Phenomena

81. EXNER, Sigmund: Entwurf zu einer physiologischen Erklärung der psychischen Erscheinungen. I. Theil [all published]. Leipzig & Wien: Franz Deuticke, 1894. viii, 380 pp; 63 figs. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$450) **\$300**

First Edition. Exner “penetrated deeply into psychology. He regarded mental phenomena ‘as reflections of irritative conditions of the nerves and nerve centers,’ and being an unconditional supporter of the mechanical analysis of nature, it seemed to him that it was possible ‘to explain everything that appears to be variable in our consciousness by quantitative relation and by the variability in the cerebral connections of basically similar nerves and centers.’ In his *Entwurf zu einer physiologischen Erklärung der psychischen Erscheinungen* he made a bold attempt to explain all forms and conditions of human existence, including ethical values, by the interplay of unchangeable scientific facts” (Lesky, *Vienna Medical School of the 19th Century*, p. 494).

Exner “is known for his early work on adaptation to hue (1868), his determination of the rate-threshold for pitch (1875) and his studies of apparent visual movement with two successive sparks (1875-1876). He gave the reaction experiment its name and noted, fifteen years ahead of Ludwig Lange, that reaction is largely automatic and depends on predisposition” (Boring, *History of Experimental Psychology*, 2d ed., p. 422).

Capillary Embolism

82. FELTZ, Victor: Étude clinique et expérimentale des embolies capillaires. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et fils/ Strasbourg: Derivaux, 1868. 4 leaves, 240 pp; 8 folding plates; ads. Original wrappers. Outer edge of front wrapper chipped. Largely unopened. Untrimmed.

Very Good. (\$375) **\$300**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 3009 (citing 2d ed., 1870, retitled *Traité clinique et expérimentale des embolies capillaires*).

OCLC locates copies of the first edition in these US libraries: Chicago, Harvard, NLM, Coll. Phys. Phila. Not in Bedford.

“The Art Rather than the Science of Surgery”

83. FERGUSSON, William: A System of Practical Surgery. London: John Churchill, 1842. 4 leaves [ads.], xiii, 596 pp; 246 figs. Later plain cloth. Ink stamp (“97 L”) on verso of title page. Strip cut from blank bottom margin of one leaf (7/8). Signature of W. L. Emmerdow (1845) on front flyleaf. (\$650) **\$400**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 5596.

Fergusson “invented the term ‘conservative surgery’, by which he meant the excision of a joint rather than the amputation of a limb. He introduced great improvements in the treatment of hare-lip and cleft-palate, and his style of operating attracted general attention and admiration. As an operator, indeed, he is justly placed at the pinnacle of fame. Lizards said he had seen no one, not even Liston himself, surpass Fergusson in a trying and critical operation, and his biographer ... says in the *Dictionary of National Biography*: ‘His manipulative and mechanical skill was shown both in his mode of operating and in the new instruments which he devised. The bulldog forceps, the mouth-gag, and various bent knives for cleft palate, attest his ingenuity. A still higher mark of his ability consisted in his perfect planning of every detail of an operation beforehand; no emergency was unprovided for. Thus, when an operation had begun, he proceeded with remarkable speed and silence till the end, himself applying every bandage and plaster, and leaving, as far as possible, no traces of his operation. So silently were most of his operations conducted, that he was often imagined to be on bad terms with his assistants’.... He made many contributions to surgical literature, and wrote a *System of Practical Surgery*.... The work deals with the art rather than the science of surgery...” (Plarr I: 398-99).

Heirs of Hippocrates 1706 (Philadelphia: 1843 ed.).

Paracelsus in English

84. FIORAVANTI, Leonardo: Three Exact Pieces of Leonard Phioravanti Knight, and Doctor in Physick, viz. His Rational Secrets, and Chirurgery, Reviewed and Revived. Together with a Book of Excellent Experiments and Secrets, Collected out of the Practises of Severall Expert Men in Both Faculties, Whereunto is Annexed Paracelsus His One Hundred and Fourteen Experiments: with Certain Excellent Works of B. G. à Portu Aquitano. Also Isaac Hollandus His Secrets Concerning His Vegetall and Animall Work. With Quercetanus His Spagyrick Antidotary for Gun-Shot. London: printed by G. Dawson, and are to be sold by William Nealand, 1652. 4 leaves, 16, 1 leaf, 180, 3 leaves, 106, 5 leaves, 92 (i.e., 72), 6 leaves, 75 pp. Recent 1/4-leather & marbled boards. Skillfully washed. Several short tears repaired. Very Good. (\$4750) **\$3750**

There are four parts to this collection. I. “A Short Discourse of the Secrets”, selections from Fioravanti’s *Secreti Rationali, Capricci Medicinali and Fisica*. II. “Treatise of Chirurgery”, selections from Fioravanti’s writings, translated by Hester and published in 1580 under the title *A Short Discours* (see Durling 1579 for the contents). III. “The Excellencie of Physick and Chirurgerie”, selections from various authors. IV. “A Hundred and Fourteen Experiments and Cures”, Hester’s 1596 translation of writings by Paracelsus and others (Durling 3518).

John Hester “was a practical man, and he realized that he could best help the new chemical remedies (and his business) to prosper by acting as propagandist. From the 1570s until his death

(c. 1593) he continued to pour out a flood of translations. At first he concentrated on Fioravanti's works, but later he turned to other authors such as Duchesne [Quercetanus] and Hermann and to spurious works by Paracelsus and others. Relatively uninterested in the deeper aspects of Paracelsism, he normally chose works to translate which were short on theory and long on lists of chemical recipes.... Hester's many translations were undoubtedly of the greatest importance in the introduction of chemical remedies into England, and through them many English physicians must have become aware for the first time of the different aspects of the new movement on the Continent. His work was much less important for the spread of Paracelsian thought in England, for although he translated a few minor works or extracts from the Swiss reformer, he instinctively chose items which were rich in recipes and conscientiously avoided the more obscure and less profitable works which set forth the Paracelsian doctrines. But even so, Hester's translations were the only English works ascribed to Paracelsus until the middle of the next century.... For this very reason, these translations were reprinted as there was nothing else available" (Debus, *English Paracelsians*, pp. 66-69).

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica* 370 (with a complete bibliographical description and contents). Norman 797. Wing F953.

Medico-Legal Aspects of Abortion in 1887

85. FIELD, George W.: Field's Medico-Legal Guide for Doctors and Lawyers Embracing the Following Subjects: Medical Witnesses; Medical Expert Testimony; Insanity and Its Legal Relations; Privileged Communications; Abortion; Civil Liability of Medical Men for Malpractice; Criminal Liability for Malpractice; Liability for Practicing in Violation of Statutes; Damages; Compensation; Medical Ethics. Albany & New York: Banks & Bros., 1887. viii, 291 pp. Original cloth. Ink stamp on title page. Very Good.

(\$375) **\$300**

First Edition. Chapter V is devoted to "Abortion" (pp. 147-88).

With 13 Color Plates of Small-Pox

86. FISHER, John D.: Description of the Distinct, Confluent, and Inoculated Small Pox, Varioloid Disease, Cow Pox, and Chicken Pox. Boston: Lilly, Wait, 1834. iv, 1 leaf, 73 pp; 13 colored plates. Folio. Original boards, recently rebaked with new cloth spine. Blank lower corner of title page renewed. Ink stamp on title page and on pp. 1 and 50. Untrimmed.

(\$1000) **\$800**

Second Edition. After receiving his degree from the Harvard Medical School in 1825, Fisher spent two years studying in Paris with Laennec, Andral, and Velpeau. This book was prepared from materials Fisher collected in Paris. Much of the original edition of 1829 was destroyed in a fire, hence the publication of this little-altered second edition in 1834.

"The paintings from which the plates in this volume are engraved, and of which they are accurate copies, were made in the Hospitals of Paris during the years 1825 and 1826, a period at which the variolous disease prevailed epidemically in that city. They were executed by a French artist under my own immediate direction, and were all begun and finished at the bed-side of the patients from whom they were taken" (dedication, p. iii).

Fisher book's "is dedicated to James Jackson, from whom he conceived the idea of preparing the work, and is a quarto containing life-size plates made by a distinguished artist. It was a work of considerable importance. Later the plates and unsold copies were destroyed by fire" (Kelly & Burrage).

With 12 Colored Plates on the Development of Bones and Teeth

87. FLOURENS, Pierre: Recherches sur le développement des os et des dents. Paris: Gide, 1842. 2 leaves, 150 pp; 12 colored plates (numbered 12-23). Contemporary 1/4-leather and marbled boards, recently rebaked with original spine preserved. Signature of former owner on title page. Blank lower corner torn from last plate. Light foxing. Very Good.

(\$1250) **\$950**

First Edition in book form. Reprinted from *Archives du Muséum*, Paris, vol. 2.

Flourens "studied the problem of resorption, and in a publication of 1842 confirmed Hunter's hypothesis that this process was continuous and took place concurrently with bone deposition" (Bick, *Source Book of Orthopaedics*, 2d ed., p. 93).

OCLC locates copies of the first edition in book form in these US libraries: Chicago, Michigan, Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med.

Encyclopedia of Teratology—with 26 Plates

88. FÖRSTER, August: Die Missbildungen des Menschen systematisch dargestellt. Nebst einem Atlas von 26 Tafeln mit Erläuterungen. Zweite vollständige Ausgabe. Jena: Friedrich Mauke, 1865. viii, 171, [1] pp, 50 leaves; 26 plates. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink name stamp of T. M. Prudden on title page. Lightly foxed. Very Good.

(\$750) **\$600**

Second Edition of **Garrison-Morton 534.63** (citing 1st ed., 1861): "An encyclopedia of cases from the literature and from Förster's personal experience. It contains an extremely useful bibliography of teratology which served as the basis for all subsequent bibliographies of the subject."

The collations of the two editions are the same, so this second edition is a second printing.

Collected Works of Felice Fontana

89. FONTANA, Felice: Trattato del Veleno della Vipere, de' Veleni Americani. Di quello del Lauro-Regio, e di Altri Veleni Vegetabili. Vi si Aggiungono Alcune Osservazioni sopra la Struttura Primitiva del Corpo Animale. Varie Sperienze su la Riproduzione de' Nervi; et la Descrizione d'un Nuovo Canale dell'Occhio. 4 Vols. *Opuscoli Scientifici. Osservazioni sopra la Ruggine del Grano.* In all, 6 Vols. bound in 2. Naples: La Nuova Societa' Letteraria e Tipografica, 1787. **Trattato:** 279 pp; 248 pp; 246 pp, 1 leaf [blank]; 127 pp, 10 folding plates. **Opuscoli:** 2 leaves, 159 pp. **Osservazioni:** 1 leaf, 48 pp, 1 folding plate. Contemporary vellum. Paper label on each spine. Foxed. Very Good.

(\$1250) **\$950**

A collected works of Felice Fontana.

The *Trattato del Veleno* is an Italian translation of *Traité sur le venin de la vipère* (originally published in 1781).

The *Opuscoli* was originally published in 1783.

The *Osservazioni* was originally published in 1767.

See Garrison-Morton 2103 for Fontana's 1767 work on snake venoms, "the starting point of modern investigations." The expanded *Traité (Trattato)* "includes Fontana's work on the anatomy of nerves and nerve regeneration ... [and] discusses American poisons."

OCLC locates copies of the *Trattato* in these US libraries: Chicago, Harvard, Lib. Congress, NLM.

OCLC locates copies of the *Opuscoli* &/or the *Osservazioni* in these US libraries: Burndy, Chicago, Delaware, NLM, Oregon St., Princeton, Wisconsin.

*"An Authority Second to None on Syphilis"
James C. White's Copy*

90. FOURNIER, A. [Alfred]: *Traitement de la syphilis*. Paris: Rueff, no date [1893]. 2 leaves, 600 pp. Original full limp leather. Spine sunned. Covers unevenly sunned. Rubbed along joints. (\$400) **\$250**

Copy of James C. White (with his bookplate and with his pencil signature, dated 1893).

First Edition. "[Fournier] was a pupil of Ricord, the master's favorite, and from the beginning of his medical life he devoted himself to the study of syphilis to the exclusion of nearly everything else.... Fournier dominated French venereology in the last decades of the [nineteenth] century as his master had a generation before, and he was recognized throughout the Western World as an authority second to none on syphilis" (Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, p. 221).

Collected Works of Girolamo Fracastoro

91. FRACASTORO, Hieronymus [Girolamo]: *Opera Omnia*, in unum proxime post illius mortem collecta.... Accesserunt Andreae Naugerii Orationes ... duae carminaque nonnulla.... Venetiis: apud Juntas, 1555. 6 leaves, 285 (i.e., 281), [1] pp, 32 pp. 18th leather, recently rebaked with new leather spine. Very Good.

(\$4000) **\$3500**

First Edition. Baumgartner & Fulton, *A Bibliography of the Poem Syphilis Sive Morbus Gallicus by Girolamo Fracastoro of Verona* 32.

The first collected edition of Fracastoro's works, edited by Paolo Rannusio, a close friend of Fracastoro. It includes:

Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus (1530). **Garrison-Morton 2364:** "The most famous of all medical poems. It epitomized contemporary knowledge of syphilis, gave to it its present name, and recognized a venereal cause. Fracastorius refers to mercury as a remedy."

De Sympathia et Antipathia Rerum Liber Unus. Contagione et Contagiosis Morbis et Curatione (1546). **Garrison-Morton 2528 and 5371:** "This book represents a landmark in the development of our knowledge of infectious disease. Fracastoro was the first to state the germ theory of infection. He recognized typhus and suggested the contagiousness of tuberculosis."

The volume also includes Fracastoro's writings on astronomy and philosophy. *D.S.B.* 5: 104-07.

The works of Andrea Navagero [Naugerius] are at the end of the volume. Navagero—a close friend of Fracastoro—was a poet and Latin scholar, who edited many classical Latin writers for the Aldine press.

Heirs of Hippocrates 176. Durling 1631. Wellcome 2396. Osler 2650. Waller 3168. Cushing F280.

With 4 Hand-Colored Plates on Aneurysm

92. FREER, George: *Observations on Aneurism, and Some Diseases of the Arterial System*. Birmingham: Printed by Knott & Lloyd; sold in London by Cadell & Davies, etc., 1807. viii, 116 pp., 5 plates (4 hand colored). Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Light dampstain in blank lower corner and bottom margin of some text leaves. Very Good. (\$2000) **\$1750**

First Edition. "The plates for the book were drawn by Freer's pupil, Joseph Hodgson.... A rare book dealing mainly with peripheral arterial aneurysm and circoid aneurysm. Freer was surgeon to the General Hospital, Birmingham, from 1793. He inspired his pupils with higher aims than routine practice..." (Bedford 704).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Duke, Harvard, Mayo Clinic, Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Pennsylvania, Coll. Phys. Phila., Yale.

"Admirable ... First Treatise on Bright's Disease which Seems at All Modern in Tone"

93. FRERICHS, Friedrich T.: Die Bright'sche Nierenkrankheit und deren Behandlung. Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1851. xii, 282 pp, 1 leaf, pp. 283-86; 1 plate. Later cloth. Very Good. (\$600) **\$400**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 4209.

"This admirable monograph ... is the first treatise on Bright's disease which seems at all modern in tone.... Frerichs's great contribution was the claim that the various forms of Bright's disease really represented stages of one disease" (Bloomfield, *A Bibliography of Internal Medicine, Selected Diseases*, p. 250).

Heirs of Hippocrates 1877.

Electrotherapy in Nervous Diseases

94. FROMMHOLD, Carl [Karl]: Electrotherapie mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Nerven-Krankheiten. Pest: Gustav Heckenast, 1865. xii, 418 pp, 1 leaf [errata]. All edges gilt. Contemporary full leather. Signature of former owner on title page. Very Good. (\$750) **\$600**

First Edition. Frommhold was also the author of *Die Migraine und ihre Heilung durch Electricität* (Pest: 1868); and *Elektrolysis und Elektrokatalysis vom physikalischen und medicinischen Gesichtspunkt* (Budapest: 1874).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Bakken, UCSF, Harvard, MIT, NLM, Stanford.

"Best Available" Atlas:

with 47 Chromolithographs on the Fundus of the Eye

95. FROST, W. Adams: The Fundus Oculi with an Ophthalmoscopic Atlas Illustrating Its Physiological & Pathological Conditions. Edinburgh & London: Young J. Pentland/ New York: Macmillan, 1896. iii-xviii [iii = half-title], 1 leaf, 228 pp, blank leaf; 46 figs.; ads.; 47 chromolithographic plates, each with explanatory text leaf. 4to. Original cloth. Joints rubbed. Very Good.

(\$500) **\$300**

First Edition. "The *Fundus Oculi* is the worthy successor to the atlases of Liebreich and Jaeger. The superb plates ... made this atlas the best available until the electric ophthalmoscope made possible more finely detailed illustrations.... [Frost's] renown rests principally on this excellent atlas" (Becker 143). Albert et al. 784.

Mineral Waters in Portugal

96. GAGO, João Nunes: Tratado Physico-Chymico-Medico das Aguas das Caldas da Rainha: no qual se Incorporou a Relação da Epidemia que Pelos Fins do Anno de 1775, e Todo o de 1766 [i.e. 1776] se Padeceo no Sitio do Seixal. Lisbon: Typografia Rollandiana, 1779. 8 leaves, 289, [1] pp, 3 leaves. Contemporary 1/2-leather and marbled boards. Spine slightly discolored. Ink stamp on title page and p. 1.

(\$800) **\$650**

First Edition. The mineral waters of Caldas da Rainha, the famous "Queen's spa" established at the end of the 15th century by Queen Leonor, wife of King Joao II.

"His book is important for the descriptions of chemical analyses of these waters" (Neville, Vol. I, p.497).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, NLM, Oklahoma, Chemical Heritage Foundation.

97. GARRATT, Alfred C.: Electro-Physiology and Electro-Therapeutics; Showing the Best Methods for the Medical Uses of Electricity. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, 1860. 2 leaves, 472 pp, 2 plates, pp. 475-76, 2 plates, pp. 479-708 pp; 97 figs. Recent 1/4-leather and cloth. Very Good. (\$750) **\$600**

First Edition. The first comprehensive American work on the medical uses of electricity.

98. GAY, John: On Varicose Disease of the Lower Extremities and Its Allied Disorders: Skin Discoloration, Induration, and Ulcer: Being the Lettsomian Lectures Delivered before the Medical Society of London in 1867. London: John Churchill & Sons, 1868. 1 leaf [ads], x, 171 pp; 5 plates. Original cloth. Small tear in top of spine. Front flyleaf removed. Xlib: Paper label on spine, embossed stamp on title page, pp. 51 and 101, ink stamp on title page, ink stamp on top and vertical fore edges. (\$450) **\$250**

Copy of Howard Franklin Damon (with his gift bookplate).

First Edition. Plarr I: 438-39.

*"Rules for the Preservation of Health ...
Contains Little or No Astrological Medicine", 1516*

99. GAZIO, Antonio [GAZIUS, Antonius]: Florida Corona que ad Sanitatis Hominum Conservationem ac Longevam Vitam Perducendam sunt Pernecessaria Contineans. [Lugd[uni]: In Officina Simonis Bevelaqua, impensis Bartholomei Trot, 17 October 1516]. 6 unnumbered leaves, 120 numbered leaves. Recent full leather, with old blind-tooled leather covers mounted on new covers. Early inscription on front blank leaf. Very Good. (\$3000) **\$2400**

Originally published in 1491, this is a reprint of the 1514 edition by the same publisher. There were two later editions published in 1534 and 1541. Durling 2032.

"Antonius Gazius (1461-1528), a physician of Padua, is especially known for his *Florida Corona Medicinæ* in three hundred chapters. He composed it in 1490; it was first printed at Venice in 1491.... The *Florida corona* consists chiefly of rules for the preservation of health and contains little or no astrological medicine" (Thorndike, *History of Magic and Experimental Medicine*, Vol. 5, pp. 170-71).

Thorndike adds that the book "includes instructions for religious celibates whom it advises not even to read its preceding chapters on sexual intercourse—a caution that might have been better given before these chapters" (fn. 47, p. 170).

OCLC locates copies of this 1516 edition in these US libraries: Harvard, Illinois, Miami, NLM, Yale (OCLC locates copies of the 1514 edition in these US libraries: UCSD, Chicago, Harvard, Indiana, NLM, New York Acad. Med.).

*"Pioneering, Very Important Work, Emphasizing the
Importance of Ventilation in Resuscitation"*

100. GOODWYN, Edmund: The Connexion of Life with Respiration; or, an Experimental Inquiry into the Effects [sic] of Submersion, Strangulation, and Several Kinds of Noxious Airs, on Living Animals: with an Account of the Nature of the Disease They Produce; Its Distinction from Death Itself; and the Most Effectual Means of Cure. London: J. Johnson, 1788. 4 leaves, [v]-xvi, 126 pp; 2 plates. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on title page, p. 126, and on versos of

plates. Short tear repaired in one plate. (\$2000) **\$1750**
First Edition. Garrison-Morton 2028.53.

"An expansion of his dissertation of 1786 [*Dissertatio medica de morte submersorum*] for which he received the gold medal of the Humane Society. A pioneering, very important work, emphasizing the importance of ventilation in resuscitation" (Huston, *Resuscitation: an Historical Perspective*, no. 50).

"The foundation of the Humane Society in 1774 ... was the occasion of a lively discussion in England of the subjects of asphyxia, drowning, apparent death etc., and of the immediate cause of death in such accidents.... Prize essays on these subjects were presented to the Humane Society by Charles Kite (1788), Edmund Goodwyn (1789 [offered here]) and Anthony Fothergill (1795)" (Baas, *Outlines of the History of Medicine*, p. 707, fn. 1).

"The Value of the Ophthalmoscope in Diagnosis"

101. GOWERS, William R.: A Manual and Atlas of Medical Ophthalmoscopy. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1879. xii, 352 pp; 12 chromolithographic plates. Original cloth. Discoloration of front cover where label (2 1/2" x 4") has been removed, else Very Good. (\$1100) **\$650**

First Edition. "Like his senior colleague Hughlings Jackson, Gowers was quick to realize the value of the ophthalmoscope in diagnosis. He used it constantly and learned much from what it revealed. His experiences, collated in a balanced fashion with the literature, made up the subject-matter of his valuable book. A special feature was found in the illustrations, line drawings, holotype and coloured plates, all of which were his own work. There was a long discussion on the pathogenesis of optic neuritis, and, like Jackson, he disagreed with the idea that it was due to the mechanical effect of raised intracranial pressure. Allbutt's term 'choked disc' he strongly deprecated. One also finds an interesting section on the ophthalmoscopic signs of death.... As a reviewer wrote in the *British Medical Journal*, this treatise accorded Gowers an European reputation.... '*The Manual and Atlas*' was very well received and became so popular that a second edition appeared in 1882; a third in 1890 and a fourth in 1904" (Critchley, *Sir William Gowers*, pp. 34-35).

"Gowers's Tract" and "Knee Jerk"
Presentation Copy to Weir Mitchell

102. GOWERS, William R.: The Diagnosis of Diseases of the Spinal Cord. An Address Delivered to the Medical Society of Wolverhampton, October 9th, 1879. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1880. viii, 80 pp; 14 figs.; 1 plate; ads. Original cloth. Very Good. (\$2000) **\$1500**

Inscribed (in an unidentified hand) **to Weir Mitchell: "Dr. Weir Mitchell/ with the author's compliments."** The inscription does not appear to be in Gowers's hand.

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 4562. "This work is of unusual interest, for in it are several features which were novel, but which became established as part of the ordinary doctrines of neurology. In the first place there appeared an illustration, which is now universally utilized, showing the relations of the spinous processes, the vertebral bodies and the segments of the spinal cord. Gowers himself drew the original picture from dissections.... Secondly, the author referred almost casually to the presence of degeneration which he had found in the anterolateral region of the cord above a crush injury. This is the first and quite modest mention of the direct cerebellar column which to-day bears the name of Gowers' tract.... The third feature of interest ... is the advent of the expression 'knee jerk' into the literature.... It is strange that such an essential tool in neurological nomenclature as the term knee jerk should have made its debut in so unostentatious a fashion. Gowers also described a method of enhancing a sluggish knee jerk, by slipping a hand under the knee and resting it on the opposite thigh.... Hitherto reflexes had usually been elicited by tapping with the inner border of the hand, but Gowers pointed out the value of a rubber-edged stethoscope for this purpose, as well as of a 'percussion hammer'.... A fourth feature

of this monograph is the introduction of the word 'myotatic'... " (Critchley, *Sir William Gowers*, pp. 35-37).

Norman 919 (this copy). Heirs of Hippocrates 2076. *Garrison's History of Neurology*, p. 315.

Dobson, *Anatomical Eponyms*, 2d ed., p. 81, for "Gowers's Tract", citing this work.

"One of the Greatest Classics of Ophthalmology"

103. GRAEFE, Albrecht von: Symptomenlehre der Augenmuskellähmungen. Deutsche Ausgabe einer akademischen Habilitationsschrift. Berlin: Hermann Peters, 1867. 4 leaves, 175 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of third leaf, pp. 1 and 50. Very Good. (\$1750) **\$1250**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 5899. "Considered by many authorities to be the world's greatest ophthalmic surgeon and, without question the leading ophthalmologist of the nineteenth century, Graefe's many contributions gave his field a firm scientific basis and prepared it for the modern era.... The present work is one of the greatest classics of ophthalmology. In it the normal functions of the ocular muscles and the effects of injury or disease to the muscles is accurately explained for the first time. Graefe fully describes the diagnostic methods to be used and how the nature and extent of the injury can be determined. He also discusses the physiology of eye movements as well as how each of the ocular muscles react when their function has been impaired" (Heirs of Hippocrates 1931).

Albert et al. 898. Norman 927. Lilly, p. 227. Not in Becker (but Wash. Univ. St. Louis has a copy).

Gorin, *History of Ophthalmology*, pp. 137-39.

"Clinical Analysis of Disordered Movements of the Eyes"

104. GRAEFE, Alfred: Klinische Analyse der Motilitätsstörungen des Auges. Berlin: Hermann Peters, 1858. xi, [1], 279, [1] pp. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards. Ink stamp on second leaf. Very Good. (\$650) **\$450**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 5883. "Careful clinical analysis of disordered movements of the eyes, discussing principally paralysis of the ocular muscles" (Albert et al. 901).

Not in Becker (but Wash. Univ. St. Louis has a copy).

105. GRANT, William: An Enquiry into the Nature, Rise, and Progress of the Fevers Most Common in London, as They have Succeeded Each Other in the Different Seasons for the Last Twenty Years. With Some Observations on the Best Method of Treating Them. London: T. Cadell, 1771. 2 leaves, ii, 1 leaf [contents, errata], xv, 463 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Old signatures of former owner on front and rear flyleaves. Small missing piece replaced in blank lower margin of 1 leaf (435/436). Very Good. (\$750) **\$500**

First Edition. Second and third editions—with the new title *Observations on the Nature and Cure of Fevers*—were published in 1772 and 1779.

Grant was the author of several other books on fevers, including *An Essay on the Pestilential Fever of Sydenham: Commonly Called the Gaol, Hospital, Ship and Camp-fever* (1775); *A Short Account of the Present Epidemic Cough and Fever* (1776); *A Short Account of a Fever and Sore Throat which Began to Appear in and about London, in September, 1776* (1777); *Observations on the Late Influenza: the Febris Catarrhalis Epidemica of Hippocrates, as It Appeared at London in 1775 & 1782* (1782).

Grant's works merited translations into French, German, Italian, and Dutch. Munk II: 256-57.

106. GRAVES, Robert: A Pocket Conspectus of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopoeias: Wherein the Virtues, Uses, and Doses, of the Several Articles and Preparations Contained in Those Works, are Concisely Stated; Their Pronunciation ... is Distinctly Marked; and a Variety of Other Particulars Respecting Them Given, Calculated More Especially for the Use of Junior Practitioners. From the Second London Edition, Corrected and Improved. Philadelphia, James Humphreys, 1803. vi, [7]-132 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Text browned. Signature of former owner on title page. Very Good. (\$450) **\$300**

First American Edition. Austin 832.

Contains tables showing "doses of medicine proper for persons of different ages" (p. [7]), "names changed" (pp. [121]-127); and "English index of the simples" (pp. 129-132).

Cowen, "America's Pre-Pharmacopoeial Literature", p. 22. Munk II: 460-61.

Addison's Disease—Presentation Copy

107. GREENHOW, Edward Headlam: On Addison's Disease. Clinical Lectures on Addison's Disease and a Report on Diseases of the Supra-Renal Capsules. London: J. W. Roche, 1866. vi, 64 pp, 32 leaves [tables]; 1 colored plate with explanatory text leaf. Original cloth. Near Fine. (\$500) **\$350**

Inscribed: "Dr. Bowditch/ with the Authors compts."

First Edition. "In 1866 Greenhow republished in book form two clinical lectures and a report to the Pathological Society of London on Addison's disease, 'in order, if possible, to dispel those doubts regarding the reality of its existence which are still entertained by many members of the profession.' He collected 196 cases which he analysed elaborately, and approved 128 as genuine" (Rolleston, *Endocrine Organs in Health and Disease*, p. 338).

See Bloomfield, *Bibliography of Internal Medicine, Selected Diseases*, pp. 142, 149-50, for Greenhow's later book on Addison's disease, published in 1875. Munk IV: 107-88.

OCLC locates copies of the first edition in these US libraries: Colorado Health Sci. Lib., Harvard, Mayo Clinic, Miami, Minnesota, NLM, Northwestern, Coll. Phys. Phila., Yale.

108. GROSS, S. [Samuel] D.: John Hunter and His Pupils. Philadelphia: Presley Blakiston, 1881. Frontispiece, 106 pp. Original cloth. Two pages of pencil notes on blank leaves at the back (very critical of Gross). Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

First Edition.

109. GRUNER, Christianus Godofr. [Gottfried]: Morborum Antiquitates. Vratislaviae: Ioan. Fridericum Kornium seniore, 1774. 12 leaves, 272 pp, 4 leaves. Contemporary pastepaper boards. Upper corner of rear cover slightly bent. Hand-written paper spine label. Ink name stamp (of Professor R. Kobert) on front flyleaf. Very Good. (\$850) **\$650**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 2376.

Gruner "gives [on pp. 85-100] a "remarkable list of 191 semeiological varieties of syphilis described in the period [the sixteenth century]" (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 4th ed., p. 207).

Baas called Gruner "the most zealous student of the ancient physicians" (*Outlines of the History of Medicine*, p. 660), while Dezeimeris called him "l'un des médecins les plus érudits et les plus laborieux qu'il produisit l'Allemagne" (*Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, vol 2, part 2, p. 637). Hirsch II: 671-72.

“Entire Field of Genitourinary Surgery in Both Sexes”

110. GUYON, J. C. Félix: Leçons cliniques sur les affections chirurgicales de la vessie et de la prostate. Recueillies et publiées par F.P. Guiard. Paris: Baillière, 1888. vii, 1112 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on one leaf (p. v). Embossed stamp on twelve leaves. Dampstaining in upper corner of about 60 leaves at back (p. 981 on). Very Good. (\$500) **\$300**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 4183. “Many of the practices of modern urology are based upon Guyon’s contributions to urological knowledge.... This exhaustive work covers the entire field of genitourinary surgery in both sexes” (Heirs of Hippocrates 1972).

See Garrison-Morton 4177 for Guyon’s 1881 treatise on urinary diseases.

Not in Kiefer.

111. (Gymnastics) ANGERSTEIN, E. [Eduard Ferdinand] & G. [Gebhard] ECKLER (eds): Home Gymnastics for the Well and the Sick Adapted to All Ages and Both Sexes; with Directions How to Preserve and Increase Health; also How to Overcome Conditions of Ill Health, by Simple Movements of the Body.... Translated from the Eighth German Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1889. ix, [1], 94 pp; large folding plate in rear pocket. Original cloth. Several short tears in folding plate. Very Good. (\$275) **\$200**

“A translation of E. F. Angerstein and Gebhard Eckler’s *Haus-Gymnastik für Gesunde und Kranke*, which appeared in twenty-one Berlin editions between 1887 and 1899. Angerstein was a leading figure in the physical education movement in Germany during the latter half of the 19th century.... In 1856 Angerstein began the practice of medicine in Berlin, and the following year established a Turnanstalt in the city based upon the principles of the Swedish founder of exercise therapy, Per Henrik Ling” (Atwater S-64).

112. HAMILTON, James, Jr. [the younger]: Observations on the Use and Abuse of Mercurial Medicines in Various Diseases. Edinburgh: Archibald Constable, 1819. 2 leaves, 222 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Faint ink stamp on verso of title page, and also on pp. 1 and 50. Light dampstaining of last few leaves. (\$650) **\$475**

First Edition. James Hamilton the younger was the son of Alexander Hamilton. Like his father he taught midwifery at Edinburgh University. *D.N.B.* VIII: 1071-72.

“Last Important Medical Treatise Written in Latin”

113. HEBERDEN, William: Commentarii de Morborum Historia et Curatione. Londini: T. Payne, 1802. ix, 1 leaf, 417, [1] pp. 19th c. 3/4-leather and cloth. Ink stamp of the Royal College of Physicians on title page. Old signature (“A Bain”) on title page. Small inkspot on vertical fore edge. Very Good. (\$1500) **\$1200**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 2207: “Samuel Johnson called Heberden ‘the last of our learned physicians’.... The book was published by Heberden’s son and at once acquired a European reputation; ‘it had the distinction of being the last important medical treatise written in Latin’ (Rolleston).”

Heberden’s *“Commentaries”* (1802), written in Latin, are the result of a lifetime of conscientious note-taking. They contain his pictures of varicella (1767), angina pectoris, synthesized from 20 cases (1768), and his notation of the nodules in the fingers which occur in arthritis deformans (1802).... Heberden also described ‘night-blindness, or nyctalopia’ (1767). As Sir Dyce Duckworth points out, Heberden’s *Commentaries* are rich in the subtle notation of such clinical minutiae as the diminished liability

to diphtheria after adolescence, the lightning flashes before the eyes in hemiparesis, or the tendency of phthisis to reborn in pregnancy, but not after it” (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 4th ed., pp. 358-59).

Heirs of Hippocrates 909. Cushing H200.

Medical Application of X-Rays, 1897

114. HÉBERT, Alexandre: La technique des rayons X. Manuel opératoire de la radiographie et de la fluoroscopie à l’usage des médecins, chirurgiens et amateurs de photographie. Paris: Georges Carré & C. Naud, 1897. 2 leaves, iv, 137 pp; 25 figs.; 10 plates; ads. Original cloth. Spine a little sunned. Nick in upper edge of rear cover. Very Good. (\$650) **\$400**

First Edition. One of the first books in French on the medical application of X-rays.

Four Classics of Ophthalmology in a Single Volume

115. 1. HELMHOLTZ, H. [Hermann] von: “Ueber die Accommodation des Auges.” In: Archiv für Ophthalmologie, Vol. I, part II, pp. 1-74.

With:

2. LIEBREICH, R. [Richard]: “Ophthalmoskopische Notizen. 4. Seitliche Beleuchtung und mikroskopische Untersuchung am lebenden Auge.” Ibid., Vol. I, part II, pp. 351-56.

With:

3. GRAEFE, A. [Albrecht] von: “Notiz über die Behandlung der Mydriasis.” Ibid., Vol. I, part I, pp. 315-19.

With:

4. GRAEFE, A. [Albrecht] von: “Vorläufige Notiz über das Wesen des Glaucoma [sic].” Ibid., Vol. I, part I, pp. 371-82.

Berlin: P. Jeanrenaud, 1854-55. xiv, 481 pp, 3 plates; vi, 358 pp; 6 plates (including 3 chromolithographs in total). Recent 3/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamps on verso of title page of Abtheilung I and of Abtheilung II, and on p. 1 in each Abtheilung. Entire volume offered.

(\$600) **\$500**

Copy of Oliver Fairfield Wadsworth (with his signature on title page of Abtheilung I). See Kelly & Burrage.

First Edition.

1. Garrison-Morton 1509: “Helmholtz determined the optical constants and explained the mechanism of accommodation, with the help of the ophthalmometer which he had invented in 1852.”

2. Garrison-Morton 5877: “Liebreich introduced lateral illumination in microscopic investigation of the living eye.”

3. and 4. Garrison-Morton 5871-5872.

“Albrecht von Graefe ... [was] the creator of the modern surgery of the eye, and indeed the greatest of all eye surgeons.... In 1854 he founded the *Archiv für Ophthalmologie*, which contains most of his important discoveries and inventions.... The first volume alone [offered here] contains his papers on the disorders of the oblique eye muscles, the nature of glaucoma, keratoconus, mydriasis, diphtheritic conjunctivitis, and on double vision after strabismus operations” (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 4th ed., p. 608).

Tropical Medicine—Yellow Fever

116. HILLARY, William: Observations on the Changes of the Air, and the Concomitant Epidemical Diseases of the Island of Barbadoes. To Which is Added, a Treatise on the Putrid Bilious Fever, Commonly Called the Yellow Fever. Notes by Benjamin RUSH. Philadelphia: Benjamin & Thomas Kite, 1811. 2 leaves, xiii, [14]-260 pp, 2 leaves [index]. Modern 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First American Edition. Austin 910. Miner 209.

Garrison-Morton 1770 (citing London: 1759 ed.): "Hillary included good accounts of lead colic and infective hepatitis, and probably the first description of sprue."

"One of the earliest treatises by an English physician on tropical medicine" (Miner 207, citing 2d ed., 1766).

117. HITCHCOCK, Edward: Dyspepsy Forestalled and Resisted: or Lectures on Diet, Regimen, and Employment; Delivered to the Students of Amherst College, Spring Term, 1830.... Second Edition. Corrected and Enlarged by the Addition of an Address delivered before the Mechanical Association in Andover Theological Institution, Sept. 21, 1830; and an Appendix of Notes. Amherst: J. S. & C. Adams, 1831. 4 [ads], xii, 452 pp. Original cloth-backed printed boards. Corners of boards repaired. Untrimmed and largely unopened. Very Good. (\$350) **\$200**

Second Edition. Atwater 1652. The first edition, published in 1830, has 360 pp.

"Hitchcock condemned the use of alcohol, tobacco, coffee and tea; and suggested that animal foods were best abstained from. 'As for the rest of Hitchcock's dietary rules, they are all concerned either with the conditions under which meals should be eaten ('slowly ... with the mind free and the feelings cheerful,' and never 'while much fatigued') or with the allowable quantity of food.... Gluttony, Hitchcock insisted, was as harmful as drunkenness; and the effects on the intellectual and moral faculties produced by 'excess in eating' were similar to those produced by 'excess in drinking'." (Nissenbaum, *Sex, Diet, and Debility in Jacksonian America*, pp. 45)" (annotation to Atwater 1651, the 1830 first edition). Kaufman I: 352-53.

"Authoritative Text" on Joints—Presentation Copy

118. HODGES, Richard M.: The Excision of Joints. Boston: 1861. viii, 204 pp. Original cloth. Top of spine and corners of covers slightly worn. Bookplate removed (defacing front pastedown). Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

Inscribed: "E. H. Clarke M.D./ with Dr. Hodges compliments."

First Edition. "Hodges's writings on joints, spiroidal fractures and other surgical conditions became the authoritative texts" (Rutkow OR8).

*First Book on Insanity Published in Canada
Henry M. Hurd's Copy*

119. HOWARD, Henry: A Rational Materialistic Definition of Insanity and Imbecility, with the Medical Jurisprudence of Legal Criminality, Founded upon Physiological, Psychological and Clinical Observations. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1882. 70 pp; 2 plates, pp. [73]-145. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Embossed stamp on title page. Ink stamp on verso of title page. (\$1250) **\$950**

First Edition. Copy of Henry M. Hurd (with his ink name stamp on title page).

Henry Hurd wrote about Howard: "Dr. Henry Howard was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1815, and received his degree in

London in 1838. In 1842 he came to Canada and settled on Amherst Island, near Kingston, but subsequently removed to Kingston, and later to Montreal. In 1861 he was appointed medical superintendent of St. Johns Asylum, which at first was opened in the old military barracks at Fort St. Johns. These had been relinquished by the imperial authorities and given to the western part of Quebec to be converted into a provincial asylum. He was appointed in June, 1861, and had about completed arrangements for filling the old fort with patients when, owing to the Trent affair, it was thought advisable to re-convert the asylum into a fort. Another institution was accordingly fitted up in an old building formerly used as a court house and was occupied in the following August.

"The difficulties which he encountered in the effort to care for patients are detailed in another place [Vol. IV, pp. 270-74]. It is the universal opinion that almost single-handed, with very inadequate buildings, he maintained the hospital until 1875, when it was closed and the patients were transferred to Longue Pointe. At this time he was appointed government visiting physician. In 1880 difficulties arose because he reported to the Sister Superior that several patients, in his opinion, had recovered and recommended their discharge. His recommendation was disregarded but he was supported in an appeal which he made to the Provincial Secretary. The discharge of patients being still refused, it became necessary to resort to civil authority to have the mandate obeyed.

"At this time Dr. Tuke made a report on the asylums of Canada and was especially severe upon the asylum at Longue Pointe. As a result of the agitation which followed and the protest of the Montreal Medical Society, an act was passed in 1885 under which Dr. Howard was appointed first medical superintendent, with highly increased powers. The difficulty, however, was not wholly adjusted during Dr. Howard's life. He died on October 12, 1887.

"He was a close student of mental diseases and showed great force of character and was highly esteemed by all. He published a little work entitled 'Criminal Responsibility,' [the book offered here] which was highly commended. He was bright and interesting in conversation and made many warm friends" (Hurd, *Institutional Care of the Insane*, Vol. IV, pp. 571-72).

Tuke, *The Insane in the United States and Canada*. Kelly & Burrage.

Howard's book reprints (on pp. 56-69, with 2 plates after p. 70) **William Osler, "On the Brains of Criminals with a Description of the Brains of Two Murderers,"** originally published in the *Canadian Medical and Surgical Journal*, February 1882.

See Golden & Roland 191 for the original appearance of Osler's paper: "Based upon the anatomical configuration of the convolutions of the brains of two murderers (Hayvern and Moreau), convicted and hanged at Rimouski and Montreal, in 1881."

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, Johns Hopkins, McLean Hospital, Minnesota, NLM, New York State Lib., Northwestern Law Lib., Coll. Phys. Phila., Rochester, Stanford, Yale.

120. HOWSHIP, John: A Practical Treatise on the Symptoms, Causes, Discrimination, and Treatment of Some of the Most Important Complaints that Affect the Secretion and Excretion of Urine.... London: Longman, etc., 1823. [iii]-xi [may be lacking half-title], 438 pp; 4 plates (1 folding). Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$350) **\$275**

First Edition. "Howship in 1823 emphasized the importance of bladder symptoms in renal tuberculosis" (Murphy, *History of Urology*, p. 219). Hirsch III: 293-94.

Healing through Animal Magnetism

121. HUSSON, Henri Marie: Report on the Magnetical Experiments Made by the Commission of the Royal Academy of Medicine, of Paris, Read in the Meetings of June 21 and 28, 1831. Translated from the French, and Preceded with an Introduction, by Charles Poyen St. Sauveur. Boston: D. K. Hitchcock, 1836. lxxi, [1], [73]-172 pp. Original cloth, recently rebaked with new cloth spine. Ink stamp on verso of title page. Very Good. (\$400) **\$325**

First Edition in English. "An English translation of the favorable French report on animal magnetism produced in 1831 by Husson. The translator is Charles Poyen, a key figure in the early popularization of animal magnetism into the United States. His long introduction is an important document in itself..." (Crabtree 374). Norman M96.

"The report of the findings of the commission set up by the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris to look into animal magnetism. Husson was the reporter of the commission and so the report bears his name. The report was favorable to animal magnetism, describing experiments of healing through animal magnetism and instances of paranormal phenomena connected with somnambulism" (Crabtree 350, citing the original 1831 French edition).

The report "ends with thirty conclusions, some of them both startling and unequivocal. The phenomena of somnambulism—including clairvoyance, prevision of the onset of symptoms, and anaesthesia—are regarded as established, along with subsequent amnesia. Magnetic sleep can be produced with magnetizer and subject well separated and without the latter being aware of the endeavours of the former. As for the therapeutic effects of magnetism, the commission did not feel that it had made a sufficient number of experiments to justify any conclusions, but it was clearly impressed by the improvements shown by certain patients, and stated that the Academy ought to encourage further investigations into the subject" (Gauld, *History of Hypnotism*, pp. 135-36).

122. (Insane Asylums) Handbook for the Instruction of Attendants on the Insane. Boston: Cupples, Upham, 1886. 137 pp. Original cloth. Xlib: Embossed stamp on title page and p. 101; ink stamps on verso of title page. Very Good. (\$375) **\$300**

First American Edition (originally published in London in 1885). "Prepared by a sub-committee of the Medico-Psychological association appointed at a branch meeting held in Glasgow on the 21st February, 1884."

"A Storehouse of the Results of Many of Dr. Jackson's Studies in Morbid Anatomy"

With Photographic Frontispiece of Phineas Gage's Skull

123. JACKSON, J. B. S. [John Barnard Swett]: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Warren Anatomical Museum. Harvard University. Boston: W. Williams, 1870. Photographic Frontispiece, xii, 759 pp; printed slip between frontispiece and title page, errata slip after p. xii. Original cloth. Small tear in top of spine. Near Fine. (\$750) **\$600**

First Edition. The frontispiece is a mounted photograph, consisting of four views of the skull of Phineas Gage. In 1848 an explosion sent a 43 inch long, 13 pound iron bar through Gage's head, an injury to the brain from which he recovered and then lived for twelve more years.

The printed slip between frontispiece and title page reads: "Boston, U.S.A/ June 1870./ From the Medical Faculty of Harvard/ University/ C. Ellis, Dean,/ 114 Boylston Street."

Jackson's "most valuable contribution to the medical profession is '*The Warren Anatomical Museum*' (1870), not, as

its title might suggest, simply a catalogue, but a storehouse of the results of many of Dr. Jackson's studies in morbid anatomy" (Kelly & Burrage).

"This catalogue ... was a cornerstone document that helped me identify early daguerrean clinical photographs not only in the Museum collection but also in the Massachusetts General Hospital Collection. Although itself containing only one composite photograph [Frontispiece], the book is important in photographic history in that it documents early medical photography in Boston" (Burns, *American Medical Publications with Photographs*, pp. 1233-34, and fig. 3, reproducing the frontispiece).

Tropical Medicine—Health of Soldiers

124. JACKSON, Robert: A Treatise on the Fevers of Jamaica, with Some Observations on the Intermitting Fever of America, and an Appendix, Containing Some Hints on the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers in Hot Climates. London: J. Murray, 1791. viii, 424 pp, 115 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on pp. 1 and 50. Very Good. (\$1250) **\$1000**

First Edition. Miner 230.

"The observations, contained in the following pages, were made during the time that I lived in Jamaica, or while I attended some part of the army in America. The materials were collected between the years 1774 and 1782" (Preface, p. iii).

Contains extensive excerpts from various authors, including Arabic, Greek, and Latin texts.

"Exerted a Profounder Influence upon American Pediatrics than Any Other Physician"

125. JACOBI, Abraham: The Intestinal Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. Detroit: George S. Davis, 1887. [iii]-xv, [1], 301 pp. Original printed wrappers. Lower corner torn from rear wrapper. (\$275) **\$200**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 6342: "Probably his best work." Grulee 1174.

"In the year 1853, there came to New York one who was destined to exert a profounder influence upon American pediatrics than any other physician of the present or past. This was Abraham Jacobi..." (Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 105-07).

Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 105-08. Veeder, *Pediatric Profiles*, pp. 13-19.

126. JACOBI, Abraham: Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1896. 518 pp; ads. Original cloth. Very Good. (\$400) **\$325**

First Edition. Jacobi's "treatise on infantile therapeutics (1896) [offered here] is, in effect, a treatise on pediatrics, summarizing the author's views and revealing his wide knowledge of the literature" (Abt-Garrison, *History of Pediatrics*, pp. 105-07).

Cone, *History of American Pediatrics*, pp. 102-03. See annotation to previous item.

127. JACOBI, A. [Abraham]: Infant Diet. Revised, Enlarged, and Adapted to Popular Use by Mary Putnam JACOBI. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1874. viii, [9]-119 pp. Original cloth. Top & bottom of spine chipped and frayed. Joints rubbed with small tear along rear joint. Corners of covers worn. Signature of Helen L. Schaff, dated 1874, on front blank leaf. (\$375) **\$225**

This book originated as a lecture delivered on May 8, 1873 before the Public Health Association of New York. 50 pages in length, it was published in 1873 by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The following year, Mary Putnam Jacobi revised and enlarged it to 119 pages, and the book was published in the

Putnam's Handy Book Series [offered here]. It was then reprinted a number of times up to 1898.

Cone, *History of American Pediatrics*, pp. 138-39.

Mary Putnam Jacobi's First Medical Writings, from Paris

128. [P. C. M.] JACOBI, Mary Putnam: "Medical Matters in Paris." In: *The Medical Record*, Vols. II, III, IV.

Offered with:

The Medical Record, Vols. VII, and VIII. 5 Vols. in all. Contemporary 3/4-leather and marbled boards. Xlib: White ink no. on spine; small paper label at bottom of spine.

5 Vols.: (\$950) \$750

Vol. II (March 1, 1867-February 15, 1868): "Medical Matters in Paris" pp. 212-15, 304-07, 351-56, 476-78, 501-02, 547-49, 572-74. "The International Medical Congress" 376-81. [reprinted in *Mary Putnam Jacobi, a Pathfinder in Medicine*, pp. 1-73]

Vol. III (March 1, 1868-February 15, 1869): "Medical Matters in Paris" pp. 68-71, 114-18, 213-16, 306-10, 329-32, 428-31. [reprinted in *Mary Putnam Jacobi, a Pathfinder in Medicine*, pp. 73-133]

Vol. IV (March 1, 1869-February 15, 1870): "Medical Matters in Paris" pp. 44-45, 114-16, 280-84, 306-07, "Letters on Albuminuria No. II", pp. 548-51. [reprinted in *Mary Putnam Jacobi, a Pathfinder in Medicine*, pp. 133-70]

Vol. VII (March 1, 1872-December 16, 1873): "Some Details in the Pathogeny of Pyaemia and Septicaemia" pp. 73-82, 111-12, 208-09, 215, 354. [part is reprinted in *Mary Putnam Jacobi, a Pathfinder in Medicine*, pp. 171-203]

Vol. VIII (March 1, 1873-December 15, 1873): pp. 17-18, 65, 94, "On Atropine", pp. 249-54 and 273-78, 624-25 [part is reprinted in *Mary Putnam Jacobi, a Pathfinder in Medicine*, pp. 204-39]

"Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi began her medical writings in letters from Paris to *The Medical Record*. They ran from 1867 when she was 25 years old to 1871, when she graduated. They gave a very accurate picture of the medical and surgical activities of this time, with occasional personal touches that enlivened her very conscientious descriptive work. These letters still possess interest and have a definite historical value" (Charles Loomis Dana, in *Mary Putnam Jacobi, a Pathfinder in Medicine*, p. xxxi; the letters, which are contained in Vols. II, III, and IV are reprinted on pp. 1-170 of *Mary Putnam Jacobi, a Pathfinder in Medicine*).

"The Center of Learning for Hospital Psychiatry in German-Speaking Countries"

129. JACOBI, Maximilian: Ueber die Anlegung und Einrichtung von Irren-Heilanstalten mit ausführlicher Darstellung der Irren-Heilanstalt zu Siegburg. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1834. xiv, 1 leaf, 472 pp, folding table after p. 448; 15 plates (1 unnumbered plate after title page, 3 unnumbered plates at back, as well as plates numbered I, IIC, III-X and XII at back). Recent cloth. Almost completely unopened. Very Good. (\$2000) **\$1750**

First Edition. "At the request of the Prussian minister Von Altenstein, [Jacobi] began with plans for the establishment of a mental hospital for the Rhine province in 1820. He visited many of the newly established asylums in Germany and translated foreign psychiatric literature including Tuke's description of the retreat at York. The decision to locate the asylum at Siegburg, an ill suited old monastery, was taken contrary to Jacobi's advice. He admitted the first patients in 1824; the Siegburg officially opened in 1825, but it took the bureaucracy seven years before they confirmed Jacobi as its medical director. He held this post for the rest of his life, and under his guidance the Siegburg became the center of learning for hospital psychiatry in German-speaking countries.... "Jacobi's most significant contribution and lasting reputation rested on the establishment of the Siegburg and his

directorship of that institution for over three decades. The volume describing its design [offered here] attests to Jacobi's intimate and extensive knowledge of psychiatric practice and firmly established Jacobi's international reputation.... Going beyond the specific design for the Siegburg, Jacobi provided general guidelines for the construction of mental hospitals. He favored a separate hospital for the curable and a maximum stay of two years for its patients. Such a hospital should have no more than two hundred beds and admit no patients who had been ill for over eight months.... Jacobi suggested one attendant for every eight patients, with one attendant for two or three of the acute cases. Attendants slept at the hospital and were always on duty. He insisted on the strictest separation of the sexes.... The units varied from 12 beds for acute and manic patients to a ward of 110 for the well-behaved. Seldom was more than one attendant needed to control the patients. Violence was not a problem.... In over 9 years only 3 of 600 patients had knocked their heads against the wall. Authenrieth's palisade room was unnecessary. Jacobi used the rotating chair (up to 100 rpm) but objected to horizontal rotation or the hollow wheel. He preferred leather straps because patients perspired excessively in straightjackets. Incontinent, disoriented patients were restrained on chairs. He set up showers, fire hoses, , and cold rain baths, which were to be used cautiously and only if ordered by the director. He also offered a lengthy list of books for patients. Admission procedures included a complete personal and family history and filling out detailed questionnaires. These procedures could be completed in three weeks or in two to ten days in urgent cases. The physicians made rounds daily; bleeding, vesicatories, and fontanels were to be done by the second physician. Here is one instance where Jacobi did change his mind. By the time he had published the volume on mania he condemned these very same practices as unnecessary and harmful" (Otto Marx, in Wallace & Gach (eds.), *History of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology*, pp. 337 and 339).

Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, pp. 687, 849. Zilboorg, *History of Medical Psychology*, pp. 585-60.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: American Hospital Assoc., UCLA, Ctr. Res. Lib. Illinois, East Carolina, Harvard, Houston Acad. Med., Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med., North Carolina Charlotte, Free Lib. Phila., Univ. Texas Med. Branch, William & Mary, Wisconsin, Yale.

"Many New and Important Observations in the Field of Dioptrics"

130. JAEGER, Eduard von: Ueber die Einstellungen des dioptrischen Apparates im menschlichen Auge. Wien: L. W. Seidel & Sohn, 1861. viii, 283 pp; text figs.; 16 tables; 5 plates. Early 20th-c. cloth. Very Good.

(\$450) **\$300**

First Edition. "Published before either Donders' or Helmholtz's classic works on physiological optics, Jaeger's book contained many new and important observations in the field of dioptrics. In his own book, Donders credits the work of A. von Graefe, Jaeger and Helmholtz as being the most influential in the formation of his own ideas" (Becker 205).

Albert et al. 1169. Hirschberg, *History of Ophthalmology*, Vol. 11, part 1c, pp. 483-504. Lesky, *Vienna Medical School of the 19th Century*, pp. 200-03.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Duke, Harvard, Cleveland Health Sci., Ctr. Res. Lib. Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Miami, Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Stanford, Washington.

***Egyptian Eye Inflammation
Introduced into Europe by Napoleon's Soldiers***

131. [JAEGER] JÄGER, Friedrich: *Die ägyptische Augen-Entzündung [Ophthalmia Egyptica]*. Zufolge allerhöchsten Auftrags.... Wien: I. G. Ritter, etc., 1840. 2 leaves, 71 pp, 2 leaves. Recent cloth-backed marbled boards, with original wrappers bound in. Several ink stamps. Text lightly browned. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. "There was another luminary on the ophthalmological horizon of Europe: Friedrich Jaeger.... This likeable Swabian ... belonged to the group of researchers who preferred to have their original ideas propagated by the work of their followers rather than by their own publications. Apart from Jaeger's dissertation on keratonyxis, we have only one other essay by him, *Über die ägyptische Augenentzündung* ... (On Egyptian Eye Inflammation). Even this essay was written by official order. It contains some new ideas (isolation of patients is recommended, treatment with blue vitriol) concerning the disease which had been much discussed since 1802, following its introduction into Europe by Napoleon's soldiers returning from the Egyptian campaign. In particular, it contained the daring idea of treating the product of one disease, in this case pannus trachomatous, with the product of another disease, the discharge of blennorrhoea of the newborn (lippitudo neonatorum)..." (Lesky, *Vienna Medical School of the 19th Century*, p. 66).

Albert et al. 1177. Hirschberg, *History of Ophthalmology*, Vol. 5, pp. 133-34.
Not in Becker.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Huntington, Ctr. Res. Lib. Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Miami, NLM, SUNY Health Ctr. Brooklyn, Coll. Phys. Phila., Stanford, Washington, Wisconsin.

First Book on Medical Electricity

"First Proof that Paralysis could be Successfully Treated by Electricity"

132. JALLABERT, Jean: *Experiences sur l'électricité, avec quelques conjectures sur la cause de ses effets*. Geneva: Barrillot & Fils, 1748. xii, 1 leaf [errata], 144, *129-*144, 145-304 pp; 1 folding table (after p. *136); 3 folding plates. Original stiff wrappers, rebounded with later paper spine. Light dampstain on a few blank lower margins. Plates browned. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$3250) **\$1750**

First Edition. The following year, 1749, the book was published in Paris by Durand and Pissot. The 1749 imprint is much more common than the 1748 Geneva first edition offered here.

Garrison-Morton 1987.3: "Discovery of stimulation of muscles by electricity, and the first proof that paralysis could be successfully treated by electricity."

For a full account of Jallabert's case, see Rowbottom & Susskind, *Electricity and Medicine*, pp. 16-17 (illustrating the title page).

"This comprehensive work embraces the knowledge of the time on electric phenomena and theory; it has been frequently quoted" (*Catalogue of the Wheeler Gift of Books* no. 349).

Mottelay, *Bibliographical History of Electricity & Magnetism Chronologically Arranged*, p. 189.

OCLC locates copies of the first edition in these US libraries: Amer. Inst. Physics, Cornell, Harvard, Linda Hall, NLM, Oklahoma, Yale.

***"An Early Authority on Arterial Changes
in Bright's Disease"***

133. JOHNSON, George: *Lectures on Bright's Disease: with Especial Reference to Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment*. London: Smith Elder, 1873. xi, 152 pp; 32 figs.. Original cloth. Some leaves poorly opened along top margin, which have been slightly trimmed. Bookplate removed. Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 4215.1: "Johnson showed that fatty infiltrations of the renal tubules are reflected by the presence of fatty casts and droplets in the urine, thus introducing the concept of lipoid nephrosis associated with nephrotic syndrome."

"An early authority on arterial changes in Bright's disease. Johnson described canter rhythm and was known as 'Kidney Johnson' " (Bedford 722).

Johnson "described hypertrophy of the muscular coats of the small arteries in the kidney and subsequently of other organs in Bright's disease" (Fishman & Richards, *Circulation of the Blood. Men and Ideas*, p. 494).

***"Decisive Influence" on the "Doctrine of the Unity of Cell
and Fiber" in the Nervous System***

134. KÖLLIKER, R. Albert von: *Die Selbständigkeit und Abhängigkeit des sympathischen Nervensystems durch anatomische Beobachtungen bewiesen*. Zürich: Meyer & Zeller, 1844. 40 pp. 4to. Original wrappers. Vertical crease. Foxed. (\$650) **\$500**

First Edition. Clarke & Jacyna regard Kölliker's 1844 monograph as "decisive" in the development of knowledge about the relationship between cell and fiber in the nervous system. Whereas his contemporaries had made "guarded and often contradictory statements," Kölliker made the "clear assertion" that:

The fine [nerve] fibers arise in the ganglia not from terminal loops or free terminations, but as simple continuations of the processes of the ganglion-globules. In other words, the continuations of the ganglion-globules are the beginnings of these nerve fibers: this is the unquestionable result of long and far from easy researches, specially directed to this subject [p. 17].

"Kölliker claimed that what had previously been merely suspected by Hannover, Helmholtz and Will (Remak is deliberately excluded from this list)—namely that fibers arose from cells—was now established as a general law.... Whatever the justice of Kölliker's claims to originality, his 1844 publication does seem to have had a decisive influence on contemporary opinion.... The summary of the course of events in this field of science published by J. F. B. Polaiillon in 1865 captures the relative significance of the various contributions to the doctrine of the unity of cell and fiber. Remak in 1838 had maintained only that the organic (unmyelinated) fibers arose from cells. The 'labors of Helmholtz and of Will upon the invertebrates, had already done much to demonstrate the existence of nervous fibers in connection with the ganglion-globules. Hannover (1840) corroborated them for vertebrates, and Kölliker (1844) rendered this fact classic' " (Clarke & Jacyna, *Nineteenth-Century Origins of Neuroscientific Concepts*, pp. 86-87; see also pp. 362-64).

Shepherd, *Foundation of the Neuron Doctrine*, p. 27. Meyer, *Historical Aspects of Cerebral Anatomy*, pp. 165-66.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Bakken, Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Lib. Congress, Minnesota, NLM, Yale.

With 6 Plates of Spinal Curvature

135. LACHAISE, C. [Claude]: Précis physiologique sur les courbures de la colonne vertébrale, ou exposé des moyens de prévenir et de corriger les difformités de la taille, particulièrement chez les jeunes filles, sans le secours des lits mécaniques a extension. Paris: Villeret, 1827. xviii, [19]-200 pp; 6 plates. Contemporary 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Front joint repaired.

(\$500) **\$400**

First Edition. Hirsch III: 580. Lachaise also wrote under the name Sachaile.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Brown, Chicago, Harvard, Minnesota, NLM, SUNY Buffalo, Northwestern, Coll. Phys. Phila., Princeton, Rochester, Tulane.

LACHAISE [SACHAILE], C.; See also 201

With Many Illustrations of Recording Apparatus for Physiological Experimentation

136. LANGENDORFF, Oscar: Physiologische Graphik. Ein Leitfaden der in der Physiologie gebräuchlichen Registrirmethoden. Leipzig & Wien: Franz Deuticke, 1891. ads., xiv, 1 leaf, 316 pp; 249 figs. Contemporary 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on title page.

(\$350) **\$225**

First Edition. A profusely illustrated work on recording apparatus used in physiological experimentation.

For Langendorff's important physiological researches, see Rothschild, *History of Physiology*, p. 230.

Lithotripsy—"His Inventions were Always Ingenious"

137. [LEROY D'ÉTIOLLES] LEROY (D'ÉTIOLLE), Jean J. J.: Exposé des divers procédés employés jusqu'à ce jour pour guérir de la pierre, sans avoir recours à l'opération de la taille. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1825. viii, 232 pp; 5 folding plates. Bottom margin of half-title and title page ragged.

Bound With:

De la lithotripsie (Leroy-D'Étiolle), Mémoire No. 1. Mémoire sur l'opération du broiement, appliquée aux calculs existants avec une rétention d'urine... [1832]. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1836. 2 leaves, vii, [1], 4 [*Extrait du Rapport fait à L'Institut (Académie des Sciences) sur les prix Monthyon pour l'année 1831*], 314 pp. Contemporary 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Top of spine slightly chipped.

(\$900) **\$750**

First Editions. "Leroy d'Étiolle [spelled Leroy d'Étiolle on the title page] published his first paper on lithotripsy in 1822, when still a student. He was more of a technician than a clinician.... His inventions were always ingenious but often impractical. He wrote profusely about his work, making claims and counterclaims and attacking his rivals at the slightest excuse" (Murphy, *History of Urology*, pp. 174-76; see pp. 170-76).

OCLC locates copies of the *Exposé* in these US libraries: Cincinnati, Georgia Regents Univ., Harvard, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Coll. Phys. Phila., Wisconsin, Yale.

OCLC locates copies of the *Lithotripsie* in these US libraries: Brown, Chicago, Harvard, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Vanderbilt.

Bound With:

a. LEROY (D'ÉTIOLLE): Lithothritie. Réponse à la lettre de M. Civiale, insérée dans la *Lancette* du 16 Septembre [1834]. 4 pp.

b. LEROY (D'ÉTIOLLE): Tableau historique de la lithothritie. And *Suite du tableau*. 2 large folding tables.

"First Book of Consequence in the Emergence of an American Medico-Pharmaceutical Literature"

138. [LEWIS, William] The Edinburgh New Dispensary.... Being an Improvement of the New Dispensary of Dr. Lewis.... With Many Alterations, Corrections, and Additions: and a Full and Clear Account of the New Chemical Doctrines Published by Mr. Lavoisier. Walpole: Printed by D. Carlisle for Thomas & Andrews in Boston, 1796. xxx, 622 pp; 3 plates (2 double-page and 1 folding). Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Old signature of former owner on title page (twice). Foxed. Very Good.

(\$600) **\$475**

Third American Edition, from the fourth Edinburgh edition (edited by John Rotheram). Austin 1145.

"A comprehensive textbook of pharmacy having wide circulation in this country, it was the first book of consequence in the emergence of an American medico-pharmaceutical literature, particularly dispensaries" (King, *A Selection of Primary Sources for the History of Pharmacy in the United States*, pp. 2-3, citing Philadelphia 1791 edition).

The discussion of Lavoisier's "new chemical doctrines" is on pp. xv-xxix.

Heirs of Hippocrates 926. Cole 825 (p. 333).

Lisfranc's Lectures on Diseases of the Uterus

139. [LISFRANC, Jacques] PAULY, H. [Hippolyte]: Maladies de l'utérus d'après les leçons cliniques de M. Lisfranc faites à l'Hôpital de la Pitié. Paris: Germer-Baillière, 1836. 2 leaves, vi, 536 pp. Original wrappers. Untrimmed and partly unopened.

(\$375) **\$300**

First Edition. "Lisfranc, French gynecologist and surgeon, devised many new operations including removal of the rectum, lithotomy in women, and amputation of the cervix uteri. This book on diseases of the uterus ... was prepared by one of his assistants, Jean Hippolyte Pauly. A comprehensive treatment of the subject, it includes many case histories... (Heirs of Hippocrates 1460).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Chicago, Dartmouth, Harvard, Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Louisville, Coll. Phys. Phila., Stanford, Univ. Texas Southwestern Med. Ctr., Wisconsin.

140. LISTER, Joseph: Autograph Letter, Signed, to Captain Pinel (August 27, 1886). Single sheet, written on both sides, and folded both vertically and horizontally.

(\$2250) **\$1500**

19, Park Crescent, Portland Place, letterhead

Dear Captain Pinel,

Your kind letter, with its quite satisfactory enclosure, arrived this morning, and in the course of the day came also your bountiful present of beautiful & excellent grapes. For all these please accept my best thanks. But what pleased me most was your statement that the scar upon the leg continues sound. We may now fairly regard the cure as complete, and I do not think it necessary for you to apply any further dressing. I would advise you to wear a shield to protect the scar from injury; but I think you may safely begin to put the foot to the ground a little every day. Perhaps you will kindly write again in the course of six or eight weeks to let me know how you are going on. Please give my kind regards to Mrs. Pinel & Believe me yours very truly Joseph Lister.

“Lister’s First Work on the Antiseptic Principle in Surgery”
“Two of the Most Epoch-Making Contributions to Surgery”

141. LISTER, Joseph: “On a New Method of Treating Compound Fracture, Abscess, etc. With Observations on the Conditions of Suppuration.” In: *Lancet*, 1867, 1, pp. 326-29, 357-59, 387-89, 507-09; and *Lancet*, 1867, 2, pp. 95-96.

Offered with:

LISTER, Joseph: “On the Antiseptic Principle in the Practice of Surgery.” In: *Lancet*, 1867, 2, pp. 353-56 and 668-69.

Contemporary cloth. Perforated stamp on each title page. Repaired along bottom of front joint in Part I. Two entire volumes offered. **2 Vols.:** (\$3500) **\$3000**

To my knowledge there were no offprints of these two articles by Lister. The seven parts making up the two articles are often offered as “extracted” from (that is, cut out of) these two volumes of *The Lancet*. Here the two entire, intact volumes of *The Lancet* containing Lister’s articles are offered.

1. First Edition. Garrison-Morton 5634. “As head of the surgical wards at Glasgow’s Royal Infirmary, Lister was appalled by the forty percent mortality rate among surgical patients, most of it caused by gangrene, erysipelas, septicemia and other post-operative infections. After studying this problem he came to believe that wound suppuration was a form of putrefaction and was confirmed in his belief by the writings of Pasteur, who had recently proved that putrefaction was a fermentative process caused by living micro-organisms. Lister adopted carbolic acid as a weapon against micro-organisms after learning of its efficacy in sewage treatment and used it in eleven cases of compound fracture, nine of which recovered. He then applied his antiseptic techniques to the treatment of abscesses with similar success. Lister described his remarkable achievements in this classic series of reports, his first work on the antiseptic principle in surgery. The reports include two novel observations on the healing capacities of tissues protected from infection: first, that a carbolyzed blood clot becomes organized into living tissue by ingrowth of surrounding cells and blood vessels; second, that portions of dead bone in an aseptic wound are absorbed by adjacent granulation tissue” (Norman 1366, citing extracts from the journal volumes).

PMM 316c. Grolier, *Medicine* 75. Hagelin, *Rare and Important Medical Books in the Library of Swedish Society of Medicine*, p. 163.

2. First Edition. Garrison-Morton 5635: “This and the preceding entry represent two of the most epoch-making contributions to surgery.”

Dibner *Heralds of Science* 133. Norman 1367.

Medical Gymnastics

142. LONDE, Charles: *Gymnastique médicale, ou l’exercice appliqué aux organes de l’homme, d’après les lois de la physiologie, de l’hygiène, et de la thérapeutique.* Paris: Croullebois, 1821. [iii]-x [may be lacking the half-title], 351 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page. Small embossed stamp on title page and on pp. 1 and 3. Very Good. (\$650) **\$500**

First Edition. Hirsch IV: 35.

“Any Serious Student of Tuberculosis Must Carefully Study Louis’s Book”

143. LOUIS, [Pierre]: *Pathological Researches on Phthisis.* Translated ... with Introduction, Notes, Additions, and an Essay on Treatment by Charles Cowan. London: C. Daly/ Edinburgh: Maclachlan & Stewart/ Bristol: Strong/ Paris: Baillière, 1835. li, [1], 388 pp; ads. Original boards, recently rebaked with new cloth spine. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

English translation of **Garrison-Morton 3221** (citing 1st French ed., 1825). Heirs of Hippocrates 1438 (French ed.).

“Louis was one of the greatest of the French clinician-pathologists of the early nineteenth century. He had a remarkable capacity for precise unbiased observations and for clear and beautifully written descriptions.... Louis confined his observations to tuberculosis, and it seems to us that he gave a clear over-all picture of the disease hardly surpassed by Laennec.... The book is in two parts.... The first part deals systematically with the lesions, illustrated by careful autopsy reports, many of which might well have come from a modern department of pathology. In the second part the clinical features are admirably detailed. The various stages of the disease—early, late, etc.—are discussed, as well as the symptoms of involvement of organs other than the lung.... As with Laennec, any serious student of tuberculosis must carefully study Louis’s book; one cannot do justice to it in a few words” (Bloomfield, *A Bibliography of Internal Medicine, Communicable Diseases*, p. 201).

Osler, *Alabama Student*, p. 194.

“First Complete Analysis” of Typhoid Fever

“No Important Clinical or Gross Anatomical Fact has since been Added”

144. LOUIS, Pierre C. A.: *Anatomical, Pathological and Therapeutic Researches upon the Disease Known under the Name of Gastro-enterite, Putrid, Adynamic, Ataxic, or Typhoid Fever, etc., Compared with the Most Common Acute Diseases.* Translated by Henry I. Bowditch. 2 Vols. Boston: Isaac R. Butts (Vol. I)/ Hilliard, Gray (Vol. II), 1836. xxiii, [1], 395 pp; xi, [1], 462 pp. Original cloth. One word in ink in margin of Vol. I. Short tear in bottom edge of about 60 leaves in Vol. II. Lightly foxed. Very Good. (\$375) **\$300**

English translation of *Recherches anatomiques, pathologiques et thérapeutiques sur la maladie connue sous les noms de gastro-entérite, fièvre putride, adynamique, ataxique, typhoïde, etc.; comparée avec les maladies aiguës les plus ordinaires* (originally published in 1829).

Garrison-Morton 5023 (citing 1st French ed., 1829). “No important clinical or gross anatomical fact has since been added [to Louis’s description of typhoid fever]. While the way had been prepared by others, to Louis belongs the credit of the first complete analysis of the disease. He recognized fully that the essential lesions were those of the intestine, mesenteric lymph nodes, and spleen and separated from them secondary and incidental findings. The clinical picture is admirably drawn, including discussion of rose spots, intestinal hemorrhage, and perforation” (Bloomfield, *A Bibliography of Internal Medicine, Communicable Diseases*, p. 4). Heirs of Hippocrates 1440 (French ed.).

Henry I. Bowditch studied in Paris with Pierre Louis from 1832-34. He also prepared an edition (in 1836) of Cowan’s English translation of Louis’s book on phthisis (see previous item), as well as Louis’s memoir on the proper method of examining a patient (1838). On September 15, 1872, Bowditch learned of Louis’s death the previous month. Bowditch’s journal entry for that date reveals the depth of his admiration and love for Louis (*Life and Correspondence of Henry Ingersoll Bowditch*, Vol. II, pp. 270-75).

“Fairly Shook the Medical World”

145. MACEWEN, William: Pyogenic Infective Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord. Meningitis. Abscess of Brain. Infective Sinus Thrombosis. Glasgow: J. Maclehose & Sons, 1893. xxiv, 354 pp; 60 figs. Original cloth. Xlib: Gold ink no. on spine; bookplate; pouch on rear pastedown. Signature of former owner on title page. Some leaves poorly opened. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 4872. “Macewen had already (1887) published papers on the subject, but he fairly shook the medical world with the famous *Pyogenic Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord* (1893).... In 1893 the *Atlas of Head Sections* also appeared; it pictures sections of the whole head, and has remained more useful surgically than are brain sections alone. It was certainly very appropriate to the study of brain abscess.... He had a recovery rate ... as high as most surgeons’ death-rates, not only then but since. Its lasting value has been that it set, as it were, a par score for the course, and its challenge is as fresh today as it was fifty years ago. The magnitude of this achievement is enhanced if we remind ourselves that although surgeons had sometimes operated upon the mastoid, the first clear description of mastoiditis as a definite entity had been given only as recently as 1877.... Credit must be given to Macewen therefore as a pioneer in correct mastoid surgery, quite apart from his contributions to the complications that arise from middle ear disease.... My own views on the reasons for Macewen’s success with abscesses are that he was his own operator both on the mastoid and the abscess. In the book he mentions the fifty-four mastoid operations that he had carried out, as well as the separate list of mastoids plus abscess.... As a surgeon who was familiar and at home operating on the head and brain, as a clinician educated by past experience to recognise the signs of brain disease, and as an anatomist who had made a special study of the ear, he was triply armed immediately to follow the clues given him by the state of the patient or the local extensions of the disease. This seems to me to be the vital point, the use of decalcified chicken bone drainage tube and his advocacy of leaving dressings untouched for three weeks, being of secondary importance” (Jefferson, *Sir William Macewen’s Contribution to Neuro-Surgery*, pp. 26-28). Lilly, p. 235. Heirs of Hippocrates 2107.

Dobson, *Anatomical Eponyms*, 2d ed., p. 134, for “Macewen’s Triangle”, citing this work.

“There was Hardly a Major Area in the Field to which Mach did not Make a Significant Contribution”

Analysis of Sensations

146. MACH, Ernst: Beiträge zur Analyse der Empfindungen. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1886. vi, 168 pp, 1 leaf [errata]; 35 figs. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards, with original wrappers (margins reinforced) bound in. Ink name stamp on front wrapper. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$600) **\$500**

First Edition. Mach’s book underwent six editions during his lifetime, and was translated into English in 1897 and 1914 (from the first and fifth German editions, respectively).

Mach’s “contributions to sensory physiology and psychology were almost as numerous and varied as were his contributions to other scientific disciplines. They nevertheless almost always centered on one aspect or another of this one fundamental problem: the role of the observer and his senses in the acquisition and shaping of our knowledge of the world.... Perhaps one quarter—or more—of all of Mach’s published work dealt with some aspect of the analysis of sensations, and there was hardly a major area in the field to which he did not make a significant contribution.... The most significant and distinctive features of his approach to the analysis of sensations ... are: (1) the rigorous application of physical concepts and techniques and mathematical modes of thought to the study of physiological psychology; (2) an organic or holistic view of the functions of the

senses; (3) the application of the idea of evolution to the theory of the sense organs; and (4) the central role played by sensory experience in his theory on knowledge” (Ratliff, “On Mach’s Contributions to the Analysis of Sensations”, in Ernst Mach, *Physicist and Philosopher*, pp. 24 and 37). *D.S.B.* 8: 603-04.

“Salicylates in the Treatment of Rheumatism”

147. MACLAGAN, T. J. [Thomas John]: Rheumatism. Its Nature, Its Pathology, and Its Successful Treatment. London: Pickering & Co., 1881. xii, 333 pp; folding table; ads. Original cloth. Spine is sunned and slightly mottled. Signature of former owner on title page. Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

First Edition. “In 1876 MacLagan published his results, and the specific action of the salicylate group of drugs in this disorder was thus soon widely established” (Copeman, *Short History of Gout*, p. 136).

MacLagan’s discussion of salicyl compounds is on pp. 236-59 in this book. See Garrison-Morton 4501 for MacLagan’s 1876 article on “the introduction of salicylates in the treatment of rheumatism.”

OCLC locates copies of the first edition in these US libraries: Cleveland Health Sci. Lib., Harvard, Houston Acad. Med., Louisville, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Pittsburgh, Stanford.

Percussion in Physiology and Pathology: Presentation Copy

148. MAILLIOT, Jean Louis Léon: Traité pratique de percussion, ou, Exposé des applications de cette méthode d’exploration à l’état physiologique et morbide. Paris, J. B. Baillière, 1843. xxix, [1], 353 pp. Original wrappers. Slightly foxed. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$600) **\$450**

Inscribed: “A Monsieur Aug^{te} Martin/ en témoignage de ma/ ? affection/ L. Mailliot.”

First Edition.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Brown, Harvard, Huntington, Johns Hopkins, Mayo Clinic, NLM, Pennsylvania, Coll. Phys. Phila., Virginia.

Malpractice in Maine in 1824

149. (Malpractice) Report of the Trial of an Action: Charles Lowell against John Faxon and Micajah Hawks, Doctors of Medicine, Defendants, for Malpractice in the Capacity of Physicians and Surgeons, at the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. Holden at Machias for the County of Washington—June Term, 1824 before the Hon. Nathan Weston.... Portland: Printed for James Adams, Jr., 1825. 124 pp. Recent cloth-backed marbled boards. Title page soiled. Ink stamp on title page. (\$950) **\$750**

First Edition. The defense of physicians John Faxon and Micajah Hawks in the case brought by their patient Charles Lowell, who charged incompetence in the treatment of Lowell’s dislocation of the hip joint after a fall from a horse in 1821.

“Lowell sued Faxon and Hawks for malpractice and asked for \$10,000 in damages. In March 1823 a jury ... found Faxon and Hawks guilty of malpractice and awarded Lowell \$1,962, an extraordinary sum in the early nineteenth century. The physicians appealed the case and won the opportunity for a retrial. The jury in the second trial could not decide on a verdict and passed the case to the trial judge, who awarded Lowell only \$100. The defendants appealed this verdict too, which led to a third trial.... The jury could not decide on a verdict, and Judge Weston convinced Lowell to drop the malpractice charge permanently.... The volume of literature on this case far exceeded the literature published on any other suit in the century and underlines the rarity of the litigation in this period [first third of the nineteenth century].... The Lowell drama generated intense national interest

and haunted the central characters for years. The series of trials reportedly cost Lowell \$2,000 and left him in financial ruin. Dr. Hawks spent between \$2,000 and \$3,000 on his defense and labored for years to overcome his debt. Ironically, a postmortem examination of Lowell's injury [which Lowell had asked for in his will] revealed that all the diagnoses offered at the trial had been wrong" (De Ville, *Medical Malpractice in Nineteenth-Century America*, pp. 13, 18-19; see 9-23).

"The history of this case would not be complete were it not mentioned here, that the trunk, head and legs [of the plaintiff Charles Lowell] were buried at Ellsworth [Maine], whilst the bones of the pelvis remain preserved in the Warren Anatomical Museum in Boston" (James A. Spalding, "Micajah Collins Hawkes [sic]" biography in Kelly & Burrage).

This case takes on special interest because of the involvement of John Collins Warren, who treated Lowell in 1821 and was a witness in the malpractice case. Warren wrote a defense of his own actions in his *Letter to the Hon. Isaac Parker ... Containing Remarks on the Dislocation of the Hip Joint...* (1826).

With 14 Hand-Colored Plates of Arteries

150. MANEC, P. J. [Pierre Joseph]: A Theoretical and Practical Treatise upon the Ligature of Arteries. Translated from the French ... by J. W. Garlick and W. C. Copperthwaite. With Notes and Appendices, Selected from the Writings of Many Celebrated Surgeons. Halifax: Printed for the Proprietors and Published by Samuel Highley, London, 1832. Half-title, title page, errata leaf, [iii]-xii, [13]-227, [1] pp; 14 hand-colored plates. 4to. Original boards, recently rebaked with new cloth spine. Very Good. (\$1250) **\$875**

Inscribed: "B. Dodsworth/ from the Translators."

English translation of *Traité théorique et pratique de la ligature des artères* (originally published in 1832). Hirsch IV: 114.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Chicago, Dartmouth, Iowa, Lib. Congress, Mayo Clinic, Minnesota, NLM, Nebraska, New York Acad., Northwestern, Med., Pennsylvania, Coll. Phys. Phila., Yale.

Mariani's Coca Wine—Presentation Copy

151. MARIANI, Angelo: Coca and Its Therapeutic Application. New York: J. N. Jaros, 1890. Frontispiece, 78 pp.; illus; 1 colored plate. All edges gilt. Original cloth. Small piece torn from upper corner of front flyleaf. Spine sunned. Very Good. (\$450) **\$275**

Inscribed: "W^m B. Mackie M.D./ with compliments of the author."

First Edition. Mariani's coca wine ("vin Mariani"), introduced in the 1860's as a medicinal tonic, became immensely popular in both Europe and America. Thirteen deluxe volumes of testimony from the rich and famous of nineteenth-century Europe and America are in the British Museum (Andrews & Solomon, *The Coca Leaf*, pp. 243-46).

William G. Mortimer, a leading proponent of the medical virtues of coca, sang the praises of Angelo Mariani: "Coca remained locked as a scientific mystery unsolvable by the multitude, until it was finally released from its enchanted spell as through some magic touch of a modern Merlin. It has been said that a man is created for some especial work, and this seems happily applied in the present instance [to] Angelo Mariani.... It seems appropriate in a history of Coca that I should say something of the personality of one whose life work has been devoted to rendering the 'divine herb' popular. It may be said that Coca is the hobby of Mariani. It is his recreation, his relaxation and constant source of pleasure, wholly removed from sordid commercial interests" (Mortimer, *Peru, History of Coca* (1901), quoted in Andrews & Solomon, *The Coca Leaf*, pp. 147-48).

In 1885, in Atlanta, Georgia, John Pemberton, a marketer of patent medicines, introduced his French Wine Coca,

one of many imitations of Mariani's coca wine. In the following year Pemberton removed the wine and added an extract from the African kola nut, and thus Coca-Cola was born.

"Procuring of Subjects for Anatomical Dissections"

152. Massachusetts Medical Society: Address to the Community, on the Necessity of Legalizing the Study of Anatomy. Boston: Perkins & Marvin, 1829. 27 pp. Stitched as issued. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$500) **\$350**

First Edition. This pamphlet contains the petition to the Massachusetts legislature to legalize "the procuring of subjects for anatomical dissections" (from George Hayward's printed notice on the verso of the title page). Nine members of the Massachusetts Medical Society signed their names (in type) to this petition, including John Collins Warren, who was largely responsible for the passage of the Massachusetts Anatomy Act of 1831.

153. MAURICEAU, François: Observations sur la grossesse et l'accouchement des femmes et sur leurs maladies & celles des enfans nouveau-nez.... Paris: chez l'Auteur, 1695. 4 leaves, 406 pp, 5 leaves [index]. Recent full leather. Tiny wormhole in 3 leaves affecting 4 or 5 letters on 3 pp. Small piece renewed in blank lower margin of one leaf. Very Good. (\$1750) **\$950**

Second printing (originally published in 1694 as Vol. II to the fourth edition of Mauriceau's *Traité des maladies des femmes grosses et accouchées*).

A collection of case histories. See Garrison-Morton 6147 for the original 1668 edition of Mauriceau's *Maladies des femmes grosses et accouchées*.

Norman 1462. Krivatsy 7601. Grulee 535.

OCLC locates copies of this 1695 edition in these US libraries: Bryn Athyn Coll., UCLA, Chicago, Duke, Harvard, NLM, Children's Hosp. Phila., Coll. Phys. Phila., Wayne St.

Presentation Copy from Herbert Mayo to Valentine Mott

154. MAYO, Herbert: Outlines of Human Pathology. London: Henry Renshaw, 1836. 1 leaf [half-title], xxviii, 595 pp. Original cloth, recently rebaked with original spine preserved. Five leaves carelessly opened. Very Good. (\$850) **\$650**

Inscribed: "Dr. Mott/ with the respects of the Author." With Valentine Mott's signature ("V. Mott") on the title page and "Mott Memorial Library" ink stamp on title page.

First Edition. "A thorough study of pathological conditions throughout the body, Mayo's treatise provides many illustrative case histories" (Heirs of Hippocrates 1540, citing 1839 American ed.). Plarr II: 49-50.

McDowell's First Ovariectomy

155. McDOWELL, Ephraim: "Three Cases of Extirpation of Diseased Ovaries." In: *The Eclectic Repertory and Analytic Review*, Vol. 7, 1817, pp. 242-44. Contemporary full leather, recently rebaked with new leather spine. Corners of covers rounded. Institutional ink stamp on p. 99. Text browned (as usual). Entire volume offered. (\$1500) **\$1200**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 6023: "McDowell was a pioneer ovariectomist. Although not the first to perform this operation, he deserves credit for putting it upon a permanent basis. The above records his first ovariectomy performed in 1809, together with two later cases."

"The year 1809 marks an important advancement in gynaecological therapy, and indeed, a milestone in abdominal surgery. In December of that year, Ephraim McDowell ... successfully performed the first ovariectomy..." (Ricci, *Gynaecology 1800-1900*, p. 57). Rutkow GYp3.

Surgery in Salt Lake City in 1892

156. MEACHAM, Franklin A.: A Synopsis of Clinical Surgery, during the Service of Samuel H. Pinkerton, M.D., Surgeon to the Holy Cross Hospital for the Year 1892. Salt Lake City: Tribune Job Printing Co., 1893. Frontispiece, 145 pp; illus. Original wrappers. Corner torn from rear wrapper. Paper labels removed from rear wrapper and spine. Ink stamp "withdrawn" on recto and verso of title page. (\$450) **\$300**

First Edition. 632 operations are described, dealing with all parts of the body, and with a mortality rate of 2.6%. In 1894 Meacham went to Johns Hopkins to study bacteriology and surgical pathology. Upon his return, he became chief of surgery of the Holy Cross Hospital. In 1902 he died in Manila during the "Spanish-America War". Kelly & Burrage.

Not in Rutkow.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Chicago, Harvard, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Utah, Yale.

157. MECKEL, Johann Friedrich [the Elder]: Tractatus de Morbo Hernioso Congenito Singulari & Complicato Feliciter Curato. Berlin: F. Nicolai, 1772. 4 leaves, 148 pp [the two leaves 131/132 and 141/142 are repeated three times after p. 132]. Original boards, with handwritten paper spine label. Paper abraded from lower spine. Untrimmed. Foxed. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. Meckel "had been one of Haller's most brilliant disciples, an anatomist endowed with great powers of observation and notable skill in the preparation of anatomical specimens" (*D.S.B.* 9: 252).

Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 4th ed., p. 334. Hirsch IV: 188.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Chicago, Cornell, Georgetown, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Miami, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Northwestern, Children's Hosp. Phila., Coll. Phys. Phila., Pittsburgh, Univ. Texas Med. Branch, Thomas Jefferson Univ., Yale.

"Visceral Branches of the Veins and Lymphatics"

158. MECKEL, Johann Friedrich [the Elder]: Nova Experimenta et Observationes de Finibus Venarum ac Vasorum Lymphaticorum in Ductus Viseraque Excretoria Corporis Humani. Berlin: F. Nicolai, 1772. viii, 104 pp. Contemporary leather. Top of spine slightly worn. Two ink stamps on verso of title page. Text lightly browned. Very Good. (\$1500) **\$1000**

First Edition. Meckel's study "of the visceral branches of the veins and lymphatics, prepared shortly before his death, his last but one of his most important contributions" (Talbot, *Biographical History of Medicine*, p. 284).

See Garrison-Morton 1249 for "Meckel's 1748 graduation thesis, a classic description of the sphenopalatine (Meckel's) ganglion and the dural space lodging the Gasserian ganglion ('Meckel's cave')."

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: UCLA, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Miami, Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Northwestern, Rochester, Univ. Texas Med. Branch, Thomas Jefferson Univ., Wisconsin, Yale.

"The First Volume of Case Reports Published by a United States Hospital"

159. The Medical and Surgical Register: Consisting Chiefly of Cases in the New-York Hospital, by John Watts, Jun., Valentine Mott, & Alexander Stevens. Vol. I, parts I and II [all published]. New York: Collins, 1818-20. 2 leaves [title page, contents], [iii]-x, [9]-163 pp, 4 plates (2 hand-colored); 2 leaves, pp. 165-406, [pp. 301-08 repeated], 5 plates, 1 leaf of ads. Original printed boards. Pieces missing at top of bottom of each spine. Perforated stamp on each title page. Piece torn from upper blank margin of 1 leaf (143/144) in Vol. I, part I. Piece torn from rear flyleaf in Vol. I, part II. Foxed in Vol I, part I. Text browned in Vol. I, part II. Two entire volumes offered.

2 Vols.: (\$1950) \$1600

First Edition. Austin 1254.

"*The Medical and Surgical Register*, of which only two parts were issued, is the first volume of case reports published by a United States hospital, and is one of the cornerstones in the history of American medicine, as well as one of the scarcest of medical periodicals" (Heirs of Hippocrates 1850). Rutkow, Vol. II, GSP23.

Vol. I, part I, contains: **MOTT, Valentine: "Reflections on Securing in a Ligature the Arteria Innominata. To Which is Added a Case in Which This Artery was Tied by a Surgical Operation."** Garrison-Morton 2942: "First ligation of the innominate artery, May 11, 1818. The artery was tied off an inch below its bifurcation, and the patient suffered no respiratory or circulatory embarrassment. The ligature separated from the artery on the 14th day, but on the 20th day the patient was able to walk downstairs. A fatal hemorrhage occurred from the wound, however, and the patient died on the 26th day."

"Samuel D. Gross wrote of Valentine Mott, 'No surgeon, living or dead, ever tied so many vessels or so successfully for the cure of aneurysm, the relief of injury or the arrest of morbid growths.' Sir Astley Cooper said of Mott, 'He has performed more of the great operations than any man living'" (Packard, *History of Medicine in the United States*, 2d ed., Vol. I, p. 415).

When Astley Cooper learned about Mott's operation, he said, "I would rather be the author of that one operation than of all I have ever originated" (quoted in Friedman, *History of Vascular Surgery*, pp. 58; for a discussion of Mott's contributions to vascular surgery, see pp. 56-61).

160. MERRIMAN, Samuel: A Synopsis of the Various Kinds of Difficult Parturition, with Practical Remarks on the Management of Labours. With Notes and Additions, by Thomas C. JAMES. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1816. viii, [9]-297 pp; 5 plates; folding table.

Bound with:

MERRIMAN, Samuel: A Dissertation on Retroversion of the Womb, Including Some Observations on Extra-Uterine Gestation.... Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson & Son, 1817. viii; 80 pp [Austin mentions two plates; there are no plates in this copy, nor in others I have been able to check].

Contemporary (?original) full leather. Very Good.

2 books: (\$375) \$300

a. First American Edition (from the second London edition). Austin 1294.

"Thomas Chalkley James in June 1810 was appointed the first Professor Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania.... James ... was perhaps the most importance figure of his day in American obstetrics.... James edited the third American edition (1813) ... of John Burns's *Principles of Midwifery* and Samuel Merriman's *A Synopsis of the Various Kinds of Difficult Parturition* (1816) [offered here]" (Speert, *Obstetrics &*

Gynecology in America, a History, p. 73).

For an appreciation of Thomas Chalkley James, see Thoms, *Chapters in American Obstetrics*, pp. 35-43.

b. First American Edition. Austin 1293 [author's name misspelled as "Merrimack"].

"The first English thesis on retroversion [of the uterus] was by Samuel Merriman (1817)..." (Ricci, *One Hundred Years of Gynaecology 1800-1900*, pp. 336-37).

161. MONRO, Alexander, jun. [tertius]: The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Gullet, Stomach, and Intestines. Edinburgh: Archibald Constable/ London: Longman, etc./ London: John Murray, 1811. vii, xxv, 567, [1, errata] pp, ii [Appendix]; ads; 21 plates (4 hand-colored). 20th c. 1/4-leather and cloth. Small tear in top of spine. Ink stamp on p. iii and on recto of plates X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX, XX (plate XXI bound upside down). Foxed. (\$500) **\$350**

First Edition. Wright-St. Clair, *Doctors Monro*, p. 99 (see chapters XII-XIII).

"Curious Combination of the Exact Chemical Science and the Old Empiricism"

"Inspired the Expansion of Many Spa Towns"

162. MONRO, Donald: A Treatise on Mineral Waters. 2 Vols. bound in 1. London: D. Wilson & G. Nichol, and T. Durham, 1770. Title page, v-xxiv [may be lacking half-title in Vol. I], 475 pp; viii, 419 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$950) **\$750**

First Edition. Donald Monro was the second son of Alexander Monro *primus*. In this treatise, "the various spas of Europe are classified according to their mineral content and under each class the detailed composition and supposed properties of each spring are discussed. To some, almost magical properties are attributed, showing a curious combination of the exact chemical science and the old empiricism" (Wright-St. Clair, *Doctors Monro*, p. 65).

"All types of natural waters are described, including pure water, seawater, and every kind of mineral water... This scientific study inspired the expansion of many spa towns" (Neville, Vol. II, p. 185).

"First Publication on Insanity from Bethlem"

163. MONRO, John: Remarks on Dr Battie's Treatise on Madness. London: Printed for John Clarke, 1758. 2 leaves, 60 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. The errata—listed on the verso of the second leaf—have been entered into the text, and the words to be corrected have been inked over. Long ink note in margin of p. 7, signed J. J. (might be a contemporary annotation).

(\$3000) **\$2500**

First Edition. "Although Battie had mentioned no names he clearly laid the blame for the backwardness of psychiatric theory and practice on Bethlem Hospital with its monopoly of the insane and its 'few select Physicians, most of whom thought it advisable to keep the cases as well as the patients to themselves'—remarks obviously aimed at James Monro who held office from 1728 until his death in 1752 and his son John who succeeded him, for never communicating their knowledge and experience in print, while at the same time refusing to take pupils or teach other physicians the 'mad business' (yet opening the hospital to the 'impertinent curiosity' of sightseers at a penny a time). John Monro was stung into an immediate reply and his *Remarks* was the first publication on insanity from Bethlem where there had been physicians for two hundred years. In a mixture of wounded pride and sarcasm, a foretaste of which was the Horatian motto on the title page 'O Major, tandem parcas, Insane, minori' (O greater madman, pray have mercy on a lesser one), Monro countered Battie's strictures by categorically stating

that the subject was incapable of advancement... He was particularly perturbed by Battie's attempt to differentiate madness into various kinds and by his attack on standard treatments like blood-letting as 'no less destructive than a sword' and for calling 'such an efficacious remedy' as vomiting a 'shocking operation'. In contrast to Battie who considered madness a disease of the imagination and so opened up the possibility of psychological understanding, Monro believed it was due to 'a vitiated judgment', an attitude which justified coercion, restraints and physical treatments.

"The controversy seemed to have been widely publicized at the time and further stimulated interest in this neglected field. Tobias Smollett, MD, ... gave detailed analyses of both books and commended these 'rivals in fame' for having conducted 'the contest ... with spirit and decorum, free from personal abuse, and abounding with matter of real utility.' Incidentally Smollett obtained from these two books much information on the theory and practice of madness for his novel *Sir Launcelot Greaves* ... and indeed plagiarized whole passages from them.

"It appears that whatever animosity was aroused between Battie and Monro did not last. They sat together on many committees at Bethlem Hospital, where Battie was a governor, gave substantially the same evidence before the Parliamentary Committee of 1763 and apparently consulted together in difficult cases. When a former patient called Wood sued Monro for illegal detention in a madhouse on the grounds that he had never been insane and was about to win his case, Battie arrived in court and by judicious questioning made the patient unfold his delusional system and so saved his colleague.... It remains to add that Monro was the first of the many psychiatrists called to George III at the beginning of his attack of insanity in 1788" (Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, pp. 411-13; see pp. 411-16).

Leigh has a very negative opinion of Monro's book: "The whole tone of the book follows from this pattern—madness is too difficult to understand, too unpleasant to go deeply into, and after all, purging, bleeding and vomiting are the most efficacious treatments. Apart from its minor relevance to Battie's career, the book must surely be one of the poorest pieces of work ever written by a psychiatrist. It is said that Battie was covered with ridicule as a result of Monro's replies; reading it today it seems a singularly ineffective piece of work.... Certainly, as an example of a professional psychiatrist, John Monro was not a shining example to the rest of the medical profession" (Leigh, *The Historical Development of British Psychiatry*, p. 51).

Andrews and Scull, *Undertaker of the Mind. John Monro and Mad-Doctoring in Eighteenth-Century England*.

Written on verso of title page: "Dr. Hale, Physician/ to Bethlem Hospital/ anno 1720 et sequentibus." Richard Hale (1670-1728) was physician to the Bethlem Hospital from 1708 to his death in 1728. Obviously not written by Hale, who died 30 years before this book was published.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: UCSF, CA State Lib.—Sutro Lib., Duke, Johns Hopkins, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Stanford, Dewitt Wallace Inst., Wisconsin.

First Suprapubic Lithotomy in France

164. MORAND, Sauveur François: Traité de la taille au haut appareil ou l'on a rassemble tout ce qu'on a écrit de plus intéressant sur cette opération. Avec une dissertation de M. Morand, chirurgien. Et une lettre de M. Winslow, medecin, sur la même matiere. Paris: Cavelier, 1728. 4 leaves, 342 pp, 9 leaves, 14 pp [ads]. Contemporary marbled wrappers. Front wrapper partly detached. Spine worn. Ink stamp on title page. Untrimmed. Very Good. Preserved in a cloth clamshell box. (\$750) **\$600**

First Edition. "In 1727, [Morand] was the first French surgeon to carry out a planned suprapubic lithotomy. His technique differed somewhat from that of Douglas, and he placed the patient in a head-down position, 150 years before

Trendelenburg.... Despite good results and sound technique, the high operation fell into disuse" (Murphy, *History of Urology*, p. 199).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Dartmouth, Harvard, Univ. Illinois (Chicago) Iowa, Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Northwestern, Transylvania, Wake Forest.

165. MORLAND, William W.: Diseases of the Urinary Organs. A Compendium of Their Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1858. xx, 1 leaf, [19]-579pp; 60 figs.; ads. Original cloth, recently rebaked with original spine preserved. Ink stamps on several text leaves. (\$375) **\$275**

First Edition. "The *Diseases* mainly comprises two Boylston Prize-winning essays from 1855 to 1857... The twelve chapters deal almost entirely with the kidneys, ureters, and bladder or urethra. The sexual organs are little mentioned. Numerous references to surgical therapy are found, including rupture and wounds of the bladder, vesical fistulae and treatment of vesical calculus. An extensive appendix contains discussions of several interesting surgical cases" (Rutkow GU6.1).

Presentation Copy

166. MORLAND, William Wallace: The Morbid Effects of the Retention in the Blood of the Elements of the Urinary Secretion. Being the Dissertation to which the Fiske Fund Prize was Awarded, July 11, 1860. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1861. 83 pp.; 2 figs.; ads. Original cloth. Very Good. (\$300) **\$200**

Inscribed: "Rev. Charles Mason, D.D./ with the regards of/ W^m W. Morland."

First Edition. Morland is best known for his *Diseases of the Urinary Organs. A Compendium of Their Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment* published in 1858 (see previous item).

167. MUEHRY, Adolph [Adolf]: Observations on the Comparative State of Medicine in France, England, and Germany, during a Journey into These Countries in the Year 1835. Translated from the German by Edward G. Davis. Dunglison's American Medical Library. Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1838. 3 leaves, [15-126 pp, 1 leaf [index]. Recent cloth. Ink stamp on verso of title page, pp. 17 and 50. Lightly foxed. Very Good. (\$350) **\$275**

First Edition in English of *Darstellungen und Ansichten zur Vergleichung der Medicin in Frankreich, England und Deutschland, nach einer Reise in diesen Ländern im Jahre 1835* (originally published in 1836). Hirsch 4: 299-300.

Mechanism of Labor in Childbirth

168. NAEGELE, Hermann Franz: Die Lehre vom Mechanismus der Geburt nebst Beiträgen zur Geschichte derselben. Mainz: Victor von Zabern, 1838. xv, 243 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Crease in title page. Ink stamp on verso of title page. Small piece torn from blank upper margin of pp. iii/iv. Light stain in lower corner of first few leaves. (\$600) **\$450**

First Edition. Hermann Franz Naegele is sometimes confused with his father Franz Carl Naegele.

Hermann Naegele's book on the mechanism of labor contains an extensive history of views on labor (pp. 73-243), as well as an exposition of his father's ideas.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: UCLA, UCSF, Chicago, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Rochester, Virginia, Wash. Univ. St. Louis, Yale.

"Classic Monograph on Gall-Stones"

169. NAUNYN, Bernhard: Klinik der Cholelithiasis. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1892. viii, 187 pp; 5 plates. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good.

(\$600) **\$450**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 3634: "A classic monograph on gall-stones, devising an accurate chemical classification."

"In the book on biliary calculus, he introduced the new concept of 'cholangitis' as an inflammation of the lining membrane of the smallest bile-ducts causing obliteration of their lumina, explaining catarrhal jaundice and syphilitic hepatitis as primary and secondary forms of infectious cholangitis and regarding biliary calculi as the effect rather than the cause of the same disease. His treatment of the condition by drainage of the bile tract shows how the modern clinician may think surgically as the surgeon clinically" (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 4th ed., p. 625).

"Monumental Work ... Classical Storehouse of Knowledge of Diabetes for Many Years"

170. NAUNYN, B. [Bernhard]: Der Diabetes Melitus. Wien: Alfred Hölder, 1898. 1 leaf, x, 526 pp; 1 folding chart. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Two leaves of table of contents (v/vi and vii/viii) bound in on stub. (\$475) **\$350**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 3952: "Naunyn devoted his life to the study of metabolism in diabetes and in diseases of the liver and pancreas, the above book being his most important work."

"This monumental work ... was the classical storehouse of knowledge of diabetes for many years. Naunyn was the standard authority on treatment until the Allen era, and, indeed, Joslin refers to practice in his time as the 'Naunyn era' " (Bloomfield, *A Bibliography of Internal Medicine, Selected Diseases*, p. 124). Heirs of Hippocrates 2026.

William Osler's First Publication, 1869

171. OSLER, William: "Christmas and the Microscope." In: Hardwicke's Science-Gossip for 1869, p. 44. London: Robert Hardwicke, 1870. vi, blank leaf, 288 pp. Original cloth. Very Good. Entire volume offered. (\$650) **\$500**

First Edition. Golden & Roland 1.

"My first appearance in print was in connection with the finding of diatoms, &c., in a frozen spring on the road between Dundas and Hamilton; and it is amusing to note, even at the very start of my inkpot career, a fondness for tags of quotations, this one from Horace, in those days a familiar friend" (Osler, *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, p. xxiii).

See p. 94 in this same volume for brief queries initialled "W O", which may have been written by Osler.

OSLER, William: See also 119

172. OUVIERE [PASCALIS-OUVIERE], Felix Pascalis: An Account of the Contagious Epidemic Yellow Fever, which Prevailed in Philadelphia in the Summer and Autumn of 1797; Comprising the Questions of Its Causes and Domestic Origin, Characters, Medical Treatment, and Preventives. Philadelphia: Snowden & M'Corkle, 1798. viii, 180 pp. Original boards, recently rebaked with new paper spine. Tear repaired in upper blank margin of title page. Browned. Partly unopened. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$950) **\$750**

First Edition. Austin 1458.

"A native of Provence, Pascalis received his medical degree at Montpellier before emigrating to Santo Domingo. He

practiced on the island until forced to flee the successful slave rebellion of 1793. As did many French Santo Domingans, Pascalis migrated to Philadelphia where he practiced medicine for seventeen years before moving to New York in 1810" (annotation to Miner 305).

"The *Account* provides very little information on the epidemic of 1797.... Instead it is a general treatise on yellow fever, divided into sections on etiology, diagnosis & prognosis, treatment and prophylaxis. Pascalis thought yellow fever to be the highest degree of the malignant bilious fever.... Upon entering the system, these miasmata alter the circulation and secretion of bile, mortify the 'abdominalia' & blood, and produce the symptoms of yellow fever.... He maintains that yellow fever is highly contagious—both through personal contact and miasmatic infection. In therapeutics Pascalis was a disciple of Rush, recommending profuse bleeding supplemented by mercurial treatment and emetics" (Miner 304).

"Best Edition of Paré's Works"

173. PARÉ, Ambroise: Oeuvres complètes d'Ambroise Paré revues et collationnées sur toutes les éditions, avec les variants; ornées de 217 planches et du portrait de l'auteur; accompagnées de notes historiques et critiques; et précédées d'une introduction sur l'origine et les progrès de la chirurgie en Occident du sixième au seizième siècle, et sur la vie et les ouvrages d'Ambroise Paré, par J.-F. Malgaigne. 3 Vols. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1840-41. Frontispiece, cccli, 459 pp; 2 leaves, 811 pp; 2 leaves, xxxii, 878 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards, with original wrappers bound in. Ink stamp on verso of each title page (showing through to recto). Embossed stamp on title page and two other leaves in each volume. Four leaves carelessly opened. Stain in blank lower margin of pp. 437-59 in Vol. I. "Oeuvres" is misspelled "Ouevres" on each spine label. Very Good. (\$1500) **\$1200**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 59: "The best edition of Paré's works, edited by J. F. Malgaigne".

John Shaw Billings considered Malgaigne "the greatest surgical historian and critic whom the world has yet seen" (Billings, "The History and Literature of Surgery", p. 101).

Heirs of Hippocrates 273.

Pavlov on the Digestive Glands

174. PAVLOV, Ivan P.: Die Arbeit der Verdauungsdrüsen. Vorlesungen von Prof. J. P. Pawlow. Autorisierte Uebersetzung aus dem Russischen von Dr. A. Walther. Mit einem Vorwort und Zusätzen des Verfassers.... Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1898. xii, 199 pp; 17 figs.; ads. Recent 1/4-morocco and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$1250) **\$750**

German translation of **Garrison-Morton 1022** (citing 1st Russian ed., 1897): "Pavlov made perhaps the greatest contribution to our knowledge of the physiology of digestion. Especially notable was his method of producing gastric and pancreatic fistulae for the purpose of his experiments. The second published edition was a German translation by A. Walther...., 1898 [offered here]." The German translation contains a new (four-page) Preface by Pavlov, as well as textual additions.

For the original Russian edition, see Grolier, *Medicine* 85; Grolier, *Science* (Horblit) 83; Norman 1664; Heirs of Hippocrates 2129; Lilly, p. 241; Dibner *Heralds of Science* 135; PMM 385.

"Made the Study of Diabetes the Work of His Life"

175. PAVY, F. W. [Frederick William]: Researches on the Nature and Treatment of Diabetes. London: John Churchill, 1862. ix, 210 pp; folding graph (after p. 140); 1

plate; ads. Original cloth. Pieces missing from top & bottom of spine. Corners of covers worn. (\$450) **\$300**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 3936: "Pavy devoted many years to the study of diabetes. He concluded that there was a definite relationship between the degree of hyperglycaemia and glycosuria."

Pavy went to Paris in 1853 where he "came more especially under the influence of Claude Bernard, who was at this time giving a course of experimental lectures on the role and nature of glycogen and the phenomena of diabetes. Pavy made the study of diabetes the work of his life..." (D.N.B., 1901-1911, p. 84).

176. PÉAN, J. [Jules] & L. MALASSEZ: Étude clinique sur les ulcérations anales. Paris: A. Delahaye, 1871. 192 pp; 4 colored plates. Recent cloth-backed marbled boards. Three small holes in half-title leaf. Ink stamp on title page. (\$350) **\$200**

First Edition. For Péan's many important surgical innovations, see Garrison-Morton 3472 for the first gastrectomy for carcinoma; Garrison-Morton 4189 for the first operation for diverticula of the bladder; Garrison-Morton 4364.1 for total prosthetic replacement of the shoulder; and Garrison-Morton 6084 for Pean's method of morcellement of the uterus to remove tumors.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, Johns Hopkins, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Univ. Texas Med. Branch.

"First Great Contribution to Ovariectomy"—"A Classic"

177. PEASLEE, E. Randolph: Ovarian Tumors. Their Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment Especially by Ovariectomy. New York: D. Appleton, 1872. Frontispiece (portrait of McDowell), xxvii, 1 leaf, 551 pp; 56 figs. Original cloth, recently rebaked with original spine preserved. Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

First Edition. "This book was the first great contribution to ovariectomy and contained up to this time all the scientific knowledge upon the subject" (Kelly & Burrage).

A "superb volume in execution and comprehensiveness was *Ovarian Tumors* (1872) by E. R. Peaslee. This was indeed a classic" (Ricci, *One Hundred Years of Gynaecology 1800-1900*, p. 45). Rutkow GY18 and Fig. 108.

"No Other Writer had so Carefully Examined and Weighed All the Experimental Evidence Available Concerning the Essential Constituents of an Adequate Diet" (McCollum)

178. PEREIRA, Jonathan: A Treatise on Food and Diet: with Observations on the Dietetical Regimen for Disordered States of the Digestive Organs; and an Account of the Dietaries of Some of the Principal Metropolitan and Other Establishments for Paupers, Lunatics, Criminals, Children, the Sick, &c. London: Longman, 1843. xvi, 542 pp. Contemporary sheep. Ink stamp ("Josiah Q. Loring") on title page and on pp. [iii] and 1. Very Good. (\$450) **\$250**

First Edition. "On the foundation of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1842, [Pereira] gave two lectures at their school of pharmacy in Bloomsbury Square on the elementary composition of food which he afterwards amplified into *A Treatise on Food and Diet* (D.N.B. XV: 887).

"Pereira deserves to be better known to students of nutrition.... He was the first to make a study of institutional diets.... At the time of the publication of his treatise, no other writer had so carefully examined and weighed all the experimental evidence available concerning the essential constituents of an adequate diet" (McCollum, *History of Nutrition*, p. 95).

Heirs of Hippocrates 1650 (Philadelphia: 1843 ed.).

Satire on the Pancreas

179. [PECHLIN, Johann Nicolaus] Jani Leoniceni Veronensis [pseud.]: Metamorphosis Aesculapii & Apollinis Pancreatici. Gratianopoli: apud Orlandum Bon-Tempi, 1672. 4 leaves, 125 pp. Old marbled wrappers. Foxed. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$1000) **\$800**

First Edition. Krivatsy notes this is a fictitious imprint for Lugduni Batavorum: apud Philippum Bonum. Krivatsy 8742. In 1673 the book was reprinted, with the real, not fictitious, publisher's imprint.

A satire of the writings of Sylvius and de Graaf on the pancreas. "Pechlin ... refers [on p. 76] to Paul Sarpi as the discoverer of the circulation and observer of venous valves which he made known to Fabricius who in turn communicated the 'secret' to Harvey" (Pagel, *William Harvey's Biological Ideas*, p. 121, n. 126).

See annotation to Garrison-Morton 1100 for Pechlin's description in 1672—several years before Peyer—of "Peyer's patches". Hirsch IV: 520.

OCLC locates copies of the 1672 edition in these US libraries: UCSF, NLM, Southern Illinois (OLC locates copies of the 1673 edition in these US libraries: Dickinson, NLM).

Homeopathic Neurology—Headaches

180. PETERS, John C.: A Treatise on Headaches: Including Acute, Chronic, Nervous, Gastric, Dyspeptic, or Sick-Headaches: also Congestive, Rheumatic, and Periodical Headaches: Based on Th. J. Rückert's Clinical Experience in Homœopathy, with Introduction, Appendix, Synopsis, Notes, Directions for Doses, and Fifty Additional Cases. New York: William Radde, 1853. xxviii, 135, [1] pp; ads. Original cloth. Very Good. (\$250) **\$200**

Copy of William G. Lennox (with his bookplate). Lennox is best known for the classic 20th-century work on epilepsy, *Epilepsy and Related Disorders* (2 vols., 1960).

English translation of part of *Klinische Erfahrungen in der Homöopathie*.

Peters began his study homeopathy in 1837. Five years later he visited Europe, where he worked under Schoenlein, Rokitansky and Skoda, devoting special attention to pathology. In 1845 Peters published the first translation into English of any part of Rokitansky's *Handbuch der pathologischen Anatomie* (volume III, pp. 1-152, on the abnormal conditions of the organs of respiration, "with additions on diagnosis from Schonlein, Skoda, and others"). Peters was one of the three founders of the New York Pathological Society in 1844.

Long, *A History of American Pathology*, pp. 83-84. Kelly & Burrage.

Homeopathic Neurology—Diseases of the Brain

181. PETERS, John C.: A Treatise on the Inflammatory and Organic Diseases of the Brain. Including: Irritation, Congestion and Inflammation of the Brain, and Its Membranes, Tuberculous-Meningitis, Hydrocephaloid Disease, Hydrocephalus, Atrophy and Hypertrophy, Hydatids, and Cancer of the Brain. Based upon Th. J. Rueckert's "Clinical Experience in Homœopathy." New York: William Radde, 1855. 1 leaf [ads], 1 leaf [title page], 156 pp. Original cloth. A few gatherings browned. Signature of former owner on p. 75. (\$350) **\$275**

English translation of part of *Klinische Erfahrungen in der Homöopathie*.

Peters began his study homeopathy in 1837. Five years later he visited Europe, where he worked under Schoenlein, Rokitansky and Skoda, devoting special attention to pathology. In 1845 Peters published the first translation into English of any part

of Rokitansky's *Handbuch der pathologischen Anatomie* (volume III, pp. 1-152, on the abnormal conditions of the organs of respiration, "with additions on diagnosis from Schonlein, Skoda, and others"). Peters was one of the three founders of the New York Pathological Society in 1844.

Long, *A History of American Pathology*, pp. 83-84. Kelly & Burrage.

*"Master of Internal Medicine ...
Authoritative Classification of Diseases"*

182. PINEL, Philippe: Nosographie philosophique, or la méthode de l'analyse appliquée à la médecine. 2 Vols. Paris: Maradan, an VI [1798]. 2 leaves, xxxix, [1], 307 pp.; 2 leaves, 403, [1, errata] pp. Original pastepaper boards (small hole in spine of Vol. I). Untrimmed. Faint stain in blank lower margins of fourteen leaves in Vol. II. Near Fine. (\$1750) **\$1500**

First Edition. There is also this imprint: Chez Richard, Caille et Ravier.

"Although he is properly considered one of the founders of psychiatry, Pinel's contemporaries regarded him as a master of internal medicine, a reputation based upon the authoritative classification of diseases he set out in his *Nosographie philosophique*, published in 1798.... Pinel was aware of the difficulties that his predecessors had faced, but he approached his task cheerfully, secure in his belief that a disease was 'an indivisible whole from its commencement to its conclusion, a regular ensemble of characteristic symptoms.' Since these symptoms could be observed and analyzed, a classification of disease was possible.. Pinel thus divided diseases into five classes—fevers, phlegmasias, hemorrhages, neuroses, and diseases caused by organic lesions" (*D.S.B.* 10: 612).

"Classic on Percussion"

183. PIORRY, Pierre Adolphe: De la percussion médiate et des signes obtenus à l'aide de ce nouveau moyen d'exploration dans les maladies des organes thoraciques et abdominaux. Paris & London: J.-S. Chaudé et J.-B. Baillière, 1828. x, 336 pp; 2 plates (1 folding). Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Half-title leaf remargined. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on one text leaf. Untrimmed. Partially unopened. Very Good. (\$1000) **\$650**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 2675. "Piorry invented the pleximeter and modified Laennec's stethoscope. A classic on percussion in its day" (Bedford 471).

Norman 1709. Willius & Dry, *History of the Heart and the Circulation*, pp. 118-19.

Military Medicine in the Late 17th Century

184. PORZIO, Luca Antonio: La medecine militaire ou l'art de conserver la santé des soldats dans les camps. Ouvrage très-utile, non-seulement aux militaires, mais encore a toutes sortes de personnes. Paris: Briasson, 1744. xxix, 1 leaf, 395 pp, 2 leaves; 3 plates. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. (\$650) **\$500**

French translation of *De militis in castris sanitate tuenda* (originally published in 1685 in Vienna). Hirsch IV: 614.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Catholic University, Society of Cincinnati Lib., Minnesota, NLM, Coll. Phys. Phila., Seton Hall, Uniformed Services Univ., Yale.

185. The Philadelphia Medical Museum. Conducted by John Redman Coxe. Vols. 1-6, and New Series, Vol. 1. 7 Vols. COMPLETE. Philadelphia: Printed by Archibald Bartram, for Thomas Dobson, 1805-1809/1811. Vols. 1-6: Contemporary full leather, rebaked with buckram. Vol. 7: Contemporary full leather. **7 Vols.: (\$2250) \$1800**

Complete run from Vol. 1 (1805) through Vol. 6 (1809), with New Series, Vol. 1 (1810/11).

“Moral Insanity ... Disturbances of Affect and Behaviour”

186. PRICHARD, James C.: A Treatise on Insanity and Other Disorders Affecting the Mind. London: Sherwood, Gilbert & Piper, 1835. 2 leaves [ads], xvi, 483, [1] pp; ads. Original cloth, rebaked with cloth spine, preserving original printed paper spine label. Two leaves (221/22 and 223/24) careless opened. Untrimmed. Very Good. **(\$1250) \$850**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 4928. “Prichard was the first English psychiatrist who separated from the omnibus ‘insanity’ a ‘new’ group of mental disorders which he called ‘moral insanity’ and so added a new term to psychiatric nosography. He gave a brief description of it in an article on insanity.... This he enlarged into his famous *Treatise on Insanity*.... It was Prichard who first put at the centre of the psychiatric map the many mental disorders which reveal themselves only by disturbances of affect and behaviour and which had been largely neglected.... At his time it was a considerable advance, almost revolutionary, to equate with insanity proper cases without those twin features delusions and hallucinations which had long been and indeed still are considered the hallmark of the insane... (Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry*, p. 836-38).

Norman 1747. Heirs of Hippocrates 1421. Zilboorg & Henry, *History of Medical Psychology*, pp. 417-18.

187. PROUT, William: An Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Gravel, Calculus, and Other Diseases Connected with a Deranged Operation of the Urinary Organs. London: Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, 1821. vi, 232 pp (last 4 pages ads). Hand-colored chart of urinary sediments (on p. 227). Original boards, recently rebaked with new spine. Four leaves carelessly opened. Untrimmed. Very Good. **(\$600) \$500**

First Edition. “Between 1815 and 1827 Prout published a series of important papers on urine and digestion that opened up the areas of purine and metabolic chemistry.... In 1821 Prout published a concise textbook on urine [offered here]” (*D.S.B.* 11: 172).

This work “established [Prout’s] reputation as a chemist and practical physician” (Munk III: 109).

See Garrison-Morton 987 for Prout’s 1824 paper proving the presence of free hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

Heirs of Hippocrates 1404 (citing 2d ed.).

“A Masterpiece ... First Treatise on Skin Disease that can Really be Described as ‘Modern’ ”

188. RAYER, P. [Pierre]: Traité théorique et pratique des maladies de la peau, fondé sur de nouvelles recherches d’anatomie et de physiologie pathologiques. 2 vols. + atlas (atlas bound with vol. 2). Paris & London: J.-B. Baillière/ Bruxelles: Dépôt de Librairie Médicale française, 1826-27. lxxvii [pagination skips from xliv to lxxv], [1], 688 pp; 1 leaf, 645, [1, errata] pp [pagination skips from 256 to 267]. Atlas: 2 leaves, 10 hand-colored plates, each plate with explanatory text leaf. The half-title is missing from each text volume but is present in the Atlas. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Lightly foxed. A

few running heads shaved in Atlas. Very Good.

(\$1500) \$1200

Copy of Henry I. Bowditch (with his signature in each volume and on the verso of each plate).

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 3989. “The *Traité* is a masterpiece, and we agree fully with the judgment of Unna who considered it next to the texts of Willan and Bateman ‘the most solid work on dermatology that comes to us from the early part of the [nineteenth] century.’ It is the first treatise on skin disease that can really be described as ‘modern’.... The orientation of the *Traité* is unmistakably anatomic. We find in it for the first time discussions of the appearance of the elementary lesions on cross section and attempts to correlate alterations in macroanatomic features with the clinical evolution of the lesions.... Rayer’s fascination with the effects of disease on structure is evident throughout the work.... In addition to a number of new and important ideas on the concept of eczema..., Rayer’s treatise also contained the definitive descriptions of xanthelasma and ecthyma and the first recognizable references to black hairy tongue, adenoma sebaceum, and cheilitis exfoliativa. It is altogether a thorough and impressive piece of work and a genuine pleasure to read even now. (Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 118-20).

Norman 1799. Heirs of Hippocrates 1505 (citing 1845 American ed.). Ehring, *Skin Diseases. 5 Centuries of Scientific Illustration*, pp. 84-86.

“His Studies of the Manner of Extension of Cancer ... were of Great Importance”—Presentation Copy

189. RÉCAMIER, Joseph C. A.: Recherches sur le traitement du cancer par la compression méthodique simple ou combinée, et sur l’histoire générale de la même maladie.... 2 Vols. Paris & Montpellier: Gabon/ Bruxelles: Dépôt de Librairie Médicale Française, 1829. 12, xviii, [19]-560, 7 plates; 2 leaves, 731 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Embossed stamp and ink stamps on each title page. Embossed stamp on one text leaf in Vol. I. Foxed. Very Good. **(\$1500) \$1200**

Inscribed (in an unidentified hand): “De la part de l’auteur.”

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 2610. “Récamier was ... a master of gross pathology. His studies of the manner of extension of cancer described in [this book] ... were of great importance. He demonstrated the process of local infiltration with clarity. He described for the first time invasion of veins by cancer. He recognized that cancer becomes generalized, and he used the specific term *metastasis* to describe secondary growths in the brain occurring in mammary carcinoma” (Haagensen Exhibit no. 32, p. 66).

Norman 1805 (the Norman copy is also inscribed “De la part de l’auteur”). Shimkin, *Contrary to Nature*, pp. 111-12.

Yellow Fever Epidemic in Baltimore in 1819

190. REESE, David M.: Observations on the Epidemic of 1819, as It Prevailed in a Part of the City of Baltimore. Comprising an Accurate History of Its Origin, Progress and Effects, as Far as They can be Ascertained; to which are Affixed, by Way of Appendix, Some Remarks on the Medical Treatment of the Disease, as Found Successful in the Hands of the Most Distinguished Members of the Profession. Baltimore: Published by the Author, 1819. xii, [13]-114 pp, 1 leaf [contents]. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Foxed. **(\$650) \$525**

First Edition. Austin 1591.

“Reese was nineteen years old and a recent medical graduate of the University of Maryland when Baltimore was visited by an epidemic of yellow fever that attacked some 1200 persons and claimed more than 300 lives. Reese traces the origins

of the epidemic to the stagnant water, filthy docks, and putrefying vegetation in the vicinity of Fells' Point, where the epidemic raged for more than three months. The author provides a readable history of the epidemic.... The final sections contain Reese's opinions in favor of non-contagion and against quarantine" (Miner 331). Kelly & Burrage.

"First Self-Retaining Catheters"—Presentation Copy

191. REYBARD, Jean-François: *Traité pratique des rétrécissements du canal de l'urètre*. Paris: Labé, 1853. xxxi, 600 pp; 2 plates. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on half-title and on title page. Stain on half-title leaf. Very Good. (\$650) **\$450**

Signed, Presentation Copy.

First Edition. Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie impériale de médecine qui lui a décerné en 1852. Le Grand Prix d'Argenteuil.

Reybard "designed the first self-retaining catheters, one held in place by a movable flange and the other fitted with a small inflatable balloon, the prototype of the Foley catheter" (Murphy, *History of Urology*, p. 155; with illustrations of the catheters, taken from the two plates in Reybard's treatise). See Murphy, *ibid.*, pp. 161-64, for Reybard's urethrotomes.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Chicago, Georgia Regents Univ., Harvard, Johns Hopkins, NLM, New York Acad. Med., SUNY Buffalo, Coll. Phys. Phila., Stanford, Tulane, Wash. Univ. St. Louis, Yale.

"An Overall View of the Nature and Practice of Animal Magnetism"

192. RICARD, J.-J.-A. [Jean-Joseph-Adolphe]: *Traité théorique et pratique du magnétisme animal ou méthode facile pour apprendre à magnétiser*. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1841. xii, 556 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Foxed. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. "This well-constructed work begins with a useful summary of the history of animal magnetism up to 1840. The remainder of the book is taken up with lessons on the theory and application of animal magnetism. Ricard discusses the magnetic fluid, natural and magnetic somnambulism, and his own experiences with magnetic healing. He also has a chapter on 'spiritualistic somnambulists' and another on magnetic ecstasy. The book is a successful attempt to give the reader an overall view of the nature and practice of animal magnetism" (Crabtree no. 444).

"Greatest Authority on Venereal Diseases after John Hunter"

193. RICORD, Philippe: *Letters on Syphilis, Addressed to the Chief Editor of L'Union Médicale.... Translated from the French, with an Analysis of the Above Letters, Extracts from the Clinical Lectures of M. Ricord on the Treatment of Venereal Diseases, and an Appendix, Containing All the Formulae of the Venereal Hospital at Paris by D. D. Slade*. Boston: David Clapp, 1853. xxv, 404 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$300) **\$250**

English translation of *Lettres sur la syphilis: adressées à M. le rédacteur en chef de l'Union médicale* (originally published in 1851). A different English translation by W. P. Lattimore was published in Philadelphia in 1852.

See Garrison-Morton 2381 and 5202 for Ricord's treatise on venereal diseases (1838).

Ricord "was the greatest authority on venereal diseases after John Hunter. His treatise on the subject (1838) is memorable in the history of medicine for overthrowing Hunter's erroneous ideas as to the identity of gonorrhea and syphilis (2500 inoculations), establishing the autonomy of these diseases.... He

divided lues into its primary, secondary, and tertiary stages, described vaginal, uterine, and urethral chancres, and noted the rarity of reinfection.... Ricord is credited with a vast number of risky bon mots and anecdotes (Ricordiana) relating to his specialty. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes styled him 'the Voltaire of pelvic literature—a skeptic as to the morality of the human race in general, who would have submitted Diana to treatment with his mineral specifics, and ordered a course of blue pills for the vestal virgins' " (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, 4th ed., p. 416).

Two Works on Lithotripsy

194. RIGAL, Joseph J. A.: *De la destruction mécanique de la pierre, dans la vessie; ou considérations nouvelles sur la lithotritie*. Paris & Montpellier: Gabon, 1829. 4 leaves, x, [9]-97 pp; 3 folding plates.

Bound With:

BANCAL, A. P.: *Manuel-pratique de la lithotritie, ou lettres à un jeune médecin sur le broiement de la pierre dans la vessie; suivi d'un rapport fait à L'Institut Royal de France par MM. Percy, Chaussier, Deschamps, Pelletan et Magendie, en faveur de son nouvel instrument pour l'opération de la cataracte...* Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1829. Frontispiece (portrait), 1 leaf [facsimile of letter of Prof. [Antoine] Dubois], xxvii, [1], [29]-238 [misnumbered 333] pp, 1 leaf [errata]; 5 folding plates. Small tears in plates 1 and 2.

Contemporary 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Top & bottom of spine of spine rubbed. (\$750) **\$500**

First Editions.

1. "In 1829, Rigal de Gaillac improved Leroy's *brise-coque* so as to grasp the stone with two blades instead of three while a very powerful drill eroded a central cavity" (Murphy, *History of Urology*, p. 171).

OCLC locates copies of Rigal in these US libraries: Univ. Illinois (Chicago), NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Pittsburgh.

OCLC locates copies of Bancal in these US libraries: UCSF, Cincinnati Pub. Lib., Harvard, Univ. Illinois (Chicago), Miami, NLM, SUNY Buffalo, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Vanderbilt.

195. RING, John: *A Treatise on the Gout: Containing the Opinions of the Most Celebrated Ancient and Modern Physicians of that Disease; and Observations on the Eau Medicinale*. London: J. Callow, 1811. 2 leaves, 208 pp, 1 leaf [index]; ads. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on three leaves. Untrimmed. Unopened. Very Good. (\$375) **\$300**

Copy of George C. Shattuck (with his ink name stamp on the half-title).

First Edition. A comprehensive survey of previous writings about gout, which amounts to a history of treatments for the disease.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Brown, Harvard, Houston Acad. Med., Michigan, Missouri, SUNY Buffalo, Pennsylvania, Coll. Phys. Phila., Pittsburgh, Wisconsin, Yale.

196. Royal College of Physicians of London: *The Nomenclature of Diseases Drawn Up by a Joint Committee Appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London*. London: W. J. & S. Golbourn, 1869. xxiv, 327 pp. Original cloth. Two ink stamps on title page. Near Fine. (\$650) **\$375**

First Edition. The first work of its kind, giving the name of each disease in English, Latin, French, German, and Italian.

"First Notable Work on the Subject in English"

197. ROBERTON, John: Medical Police: or, the Causes of Disease, with the Means of Prevention: and Rules for Diet, Regimen, &c. Adapted Particularly to the Cities of London and Edinburgh, and, Generally, to All Large Towns. 2 Vols. in 1. London: J. J. Stockdale, 1812. lii, 276 pp; viii, [5]-360 pp, 1 leaf of ads. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Text browned. Very Good. (\$600) **\$450**

"Second Edition"—but in fact a second printing—of **Garrison-Morton 1603** (citing 1st ed., 1809): "First notable work on the subject in English."

"Robertson's views on disease prevention ... emphasized state provision of sanitary legislation enforced by a professional corps of medical inspectors.... Robertson envisaged a two-fold role for the medical inspectors; therapeutic, the treatment of diseases; and preventative, the superintendence of disease detection, including housing regulation and inspection, environmental hygiene, and sewage disposal" (White, "Medical Police, Politics, and Police: the Fate of John Robertson," *Medical History*, Vol. 27, 1983, pp. 410-11; see 407-22).

Shryock, *Development of Modern Medicine*, 2d ed., pp. 100-01.

OCLC locates copies of the 1812 edition in these US libraries: Georgia Regents Univ., Harvard, Indiana Univ. of Penna., Johns Hopkins, NLM, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Coll. Phys. Phila., Vanderbilt, Wisconsin, Yale. (OCLC locates copies of the 1809 edition in these US libraries: Harvard, Minnesota, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Yale)

198. RUSH, Benjamin: Medical Inquiries and Observations. Volume II. Philadelphia: : Printed by T. Dobson, 1793. 2 leaves, iv, 321 pp, 1 leaf [errata]. Recent full leather. Old signature of former owner ("Anth^y Woodward 1809") on title page. Erasure of "Volume II" in center of title page (tearing through paper). Foxed. (\$600) **\$450**

First Edition. Volume I was published in Philadelphia in 1789. Volume II—offered here—completes the first edition. Austin 1659. A five volume edition was published 1794-98.

Garrison-Morton 80 (citing later 5 volume edition, but with incorrect dates).

Of the ten essays in this volume, three—the first two and the eighth in the list below—had been previously published and are republished here "with the addition, chiefly, of a few notes." The other seven are published here for the first time.

1. An Inquiry into the Influence of Physical Causes upon the Moral Faculty [1786]

2. An Inquiry into the Effects of Spirituous Liquors upon the Human Body, and Their Influence upon the Happiness of Society [1784]

3. An Inquiry into the Causes and Cure of the Pulmonary Consumption

4. Observations on the Symptoms and Cure of Dropsies

5. An Inquiry into the Causes and Cure of the Internal Dropsy of the Brain

6. An Account of the Measles, as They Appeared in Philadelphia, in the Spring of 1789

7. An Account of the Influenza, as It Appeared in Philadelphia, in the Autumn of 1789—in the Spring of 1790—and in the Winter of 1791

8. An Inquiry into the Causes of the Increase of Bilious and Intermittent Fevers in Pennsylvania [1785]

9. An Inquiry into the Causes and Cure of Sore Legs

10. An Account of the State of the Body and Mind in Old Age; with Observations on its Diseases, and Their Remedies

RUSH, Benjamin: See also 116, 208

Materia Medica for Ireland

199. RUTTY, John: Observations on the London and Edinburgh Dispensatories. With an Account of the Virtues of Various Subjects of the Materia Medica, not Contained in Either of those Works. London: Edward & Charles Dilly, 1776. 2 leaves, viii, 208 pp; ads. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on pp. 1 and 50 One blank corner torn off. Very Good. (\$950) **\$750**

First Edition. "In 1724 Rutty settled in Dublin, where he was to practise medicine throughout his life. In the same year he initiated two long-term projects: a detailed study of materia medica and a systematic record of the weather of Dublin.... Much of Rutty's work was concerned with the composition of mineral waters. His researches resulted in his large *A Methodical Synopsis of Mineral Waters* (1757).... The last five years of Rutty's life saw an increase in the volume of his published work as he feared he might die before he had completed several key projects. The first to reach fruition was *A Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons, and of Diseases in Dublin for Forty Years* [Garrison-Morton 1772 and 5309] published in 1770. Begun in 1724 as an annual record of weather and disease in the city, this work also has the first reliable description of relapsing fever.... Late in 1772 Rutty suffered a stroke which left him unable to speak, walk, or write. This created only a hiatus in his work.... His efforts were largely directed to completing his researches on materia medica initiated in 1724. The result was *Materia medica antiqua et nova* of 1775, a large treatise on drugs written in Latin" (*Oxford DNB* 48: 426-27).

Rutty's *Observations on the London and Edinburgh Dispensatories* was published the year after Rutty's death. Rutty's purpose was to adapt the London and Edinburgh dispensatories for use in "remote places." He identified those plants native to Ireland that were of therapeutic value but not included in the London and Edinburgh dispensatories.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, NLM, New York Bot. Garden Lib., SUNY Upstate Med Univ., Pennsylvania, Coll. Phys. Phila.

Production of Electricity in the Electric Eel

200. SACHS, Carl: Untersuchungen am Zitteraal Gymnotus Electricus, nach seinem Tode bearbeitet von Emil DU BOIS-REYMOND. Mit zwei Abhandlungen von Gustav Fritsch. Leipzig: Veit, 1881. xxviii, 446 pp; 49 figs.; 8 plates; ads.. Original wrappers. Unopened. Near Fine. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. Du Bois-Reymond prepared this work on the electric eel, after the death of his assistant Carl Sachs—at the age of 25—from a mountain-climbing accident.

"Quite a large part of du Bois-Reymond's research concerned the explanation of the nature and origin of the shock given by electric fishes. Many papers, particularly after 1877, written with Sachs and Fritsch are concerned with the anatomy and the production of electricity in these creatures" (*D.S.B.* 4: 202).

Physicians of Paris in the Mid-19th Century

201. SACHAILE (De la Barre) [LACHAISE], C.: Les médecins de Paris jugés par leurs oeuvres, ou statistique scientifique et morale des médecins de Paris, contenant par ordre alphabétique. Paris: chez l'auteur, 1845. 634 pp. Recent cloth-backed marbled boards. Foxed. Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

First Edition. Copy of Howard A. Kelly (with his ink name stamp on the title page).

SACHAILE [LACHAISE], C.: See also 135

“A Turning Point in Interest” on Club-Foot—with 5 Plates

202. SCARPA, Antonio: Memoria Chirurgica sui Piedi Torti Congeniti dei Fanciulli, e sulla Maniera di Correggere questa Deformita. Terza Edizione con Aggiunte. Pavia: P. Bizzoni successo a Bolzani, 1817. 68 pp; 5 folding plates. Recent 3/4-cloth and marbled boards. Printed on thick paper. Untrimmed. Near Fine.

(\$450) **\$300**

Third Edition of **Garrison-Morton 4308** (citing 1st ed. 1803).

“Although the clinical appearance of club-foot had been common knowledge among surgeons ever since its elaborate description in the Hippocratic texts, its pathologic anatomy was not accurately described until Antonio Scarpa ... published his volume in 1803.... This book marked a turning point in interest in the subject.... Little was added to Scarpa’s description of the deformity until ... Keith in 1929” (Bick, *Source Book of Orthopaedics*, 2d ed., p. 146).

“In his book ..., [Scarpa] described his methods of treatment, which relied on gentle manipulation and the use of braces incorporating steel springs. He believed that the patients should be ambulatory during the treatment” (Peltier, *Orthopedics, a History and Iconography*, p. 45 and figs. 3.6-3.10).

Norman 1900. Heirs of Hippocrates 1107 (2d ed., 1806). Keith, *Menders of the Maimed*, p. 210.

Innervation of the Umbilicus and Its Vessels

203. SCHOTT, Johann A. C.: Die Controverse über die Nerven des Nabelstrangs und seiner Gefässe. Frankfurt: F. Wilmans, 1836. Frontispiece [portrait of F. Tiedemann], xviii, 1 leaf [contents], 122 pp, 1 leaf [errata], 2 leaves; 7 plates. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good.

(\$1000) **\$650**

First Edition. The innervation of the umbilicus. Hirsch V: 274.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: UC Berkeley, Chicago, Cornell, Harvard, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila.

Surgical Diseases of the Ear

204. SCHWARTZE, Hermann: Die chirurgischen Krankheiten des Ohres. Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1885. xl [may be lacking a half-title], 411, [1, errata] pp; 129 figs. Contemporary 3/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good.

(\$350) **\$225**

First Edition. *Deutsche Chirurgie*, Lieferung 32.

See Garrison-Morton 3382 for Schwartz and Eysell’s 1873 paper in which “they described the method of opening the ear by chiselling, ‘Schwartz’s operation’.”

205. SEAMAN, Valentine: A Dissertation on the Mineral Waters of Saratoga. Including an Account of the Waters of Ballston. Second Edition, Enlarged. New York: Collins & Perkins, 1809. xxi, [23]-131 pp; folding map (opposite title page). Original boards, recently rebaked with new paper spine, preserving original printed paper spine label. Lightly stained in inner corners of first 3 leaves and in lower portions of last 10 leaves. Untrimmed. Very Good.

(\$425) **\$350**

Second Edition. Austin 1719. The first edition—of only 40 pages—was published in 1793.

Atwater 3130. Williams, *American Medical Biography*, pp. 509-12.

Physiology of the Nervous System

206. SECHENOV, Ivan M.: Fiziologija nervnoi sistemy [transliterated title from the Russian]. [**Physiology of the Nervous System**]. St. Petersburg: 1866. 1 leaf [title page], vi [contents], 1 leaf [preface], 1-158; Part 2: [161]-503 pp, xii [bibliography]; 1 folding plate. Contemporary Russian 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Top of spine neatly repaired. Very Good.

(\$3850) **\$3000**

First Edition. “During the summer of 1864 ... Sechenov began to write his *Physiology of the Nervous System*, which was to become both a summary of the new facts obtained by him and his disciples and a new theoretical formulation of the focal problems of the physiology of the nervous system. *Physiology of the Nervous System* demonstrates that Sechenov was well informed on all contemporary data and conclusions on the physiology of the nervous system...; what is also important, he had an entirely new approach to the presentation of the voluminous material on the physiology of the nervous system.

“In the introduction to his *Physiology of the Nervous System*, Sechenov himself comments on the newness of his work. ‘I was prompted to write a physiology of the nervous system mainly by the fact that in all, even the best, textbooks of physiology, the description of nervous phenomena is based on purely anatomical elements.... The major defects of this method of description of neural phenomena are such that from my very first year of teaching physiology I followed a different plan, namely, in my lectures I described nervous acts as they occur in reality’ (Koshtoyants, *Essays on the History of Physiology in Russia*, pp. 208-09).

For a fine profile of Sechenov, see Vucinich, *Science in Russian Culture 1861-1917*, pp. 119-29. Brazier, “The Nineteenth Century Background of the Russian Neurophysiologists, and Sechenov”, pp. 137-49 in *The Central Nervous System and Behavior* (ed. by M. Brazier). *D.S.B.* 12: 270-71.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: UCLA, Columbia, Lib. Congress, NLM, New York Acad. Med.

207. SEGUIN, Edward: Family Thermometry; a Manual of Thermometry, for Mothers, Nurses, Hospitalers, Etc., and All who have Charge of the Sick and of the Young. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1873. 72 pp; illus. Original cloth. Very Good.

(\$375) **\$300**

First Edition. Seguin “helped popularize the clinical thermometer in America through several publications (1870s)” (Kaufman II: 670). Atwater 3137.

208. SENAC, Jean: A Treatise on the Hidden Nature, and the Treatment of Intermitting and Remitting Fevers; Illustrated by Various Experiments and Observations. Translated by Charles Caldwell, and a Recommendatory Preface by Benjamin RUSH. Philadelphia: Kimber, Conrad, 1805. 8 leaves, 299 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good.

(\$450) **\$300**

English translation of *De Recondita Februm Intermittentium...* (originally published in 1759). Austin 1731.

209. SIEBOLD, Eduard Caspar Jakob von: Lehrbuch der Geburtshülfe. Zum Gebrauche bei academischen Vorlesungen und zu eigenem Studium. Berlin: T. C. F. Enslin, 1841. xvi, 675 pp. Recent 1/4-morocco and marbled boards. A little marginal staining on pp 281-88. Very Good.

(\$500) **\$400**

First Edition. See Garrison-Morton 6288 for Siebold’s *Versuch einer Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*.

Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*, p. 290.

OCLC locates copies of the first edition in these US libraries: Chicago, Cleveland Health Sci, Harvard, Minnesota, NLM, Northwestern, Rutgers.

210. SIMPSON, J. [James]. Y.: The Attitude and Positions, Natural and Preternatural of the Foetus in Utero, Acts of the Reflex or Excito-Motory System. Edinburgh: Sutherland & Knox, 1849. 1 leaf [title page], 36 pp; 2 plates. Recent 3/4-cloth and marbled boards. Pencil erasures on title page. Blank corner torn from two leaves (1/2 and 5/6). Very Good. (\$575) **\$375**

First edition in book form (originally published in the *Monthly Journal of Medical Science*).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, NLM, Univ. Texas Med. Branch, Yale.

“One of the Most Intelligent Studies of the Problems of Wound Healing” before Joseph Lister

211. SIMPSON, James Y.: Acupressure. A New Method of Arresting Surgical Haemorrhage and of Accelerating the Healing of Wounds. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 1864. xiv, 580 pp; 42 figs. Original cloth, recently rebaked with original spine preserved. Ink stamp on title page. A few leaves carelessly opened. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. Simpson's book is “one of the most intelligent studies of the problems of wound healing to be published before 1867, when Lister announced his discoveries.... Apart from his exposure of the perils of burying septic ligatures he propounded sound ideas about wound closure and dressings. He stressed the necessity of careful apposition of wounds without tension, of closing dead spaces, of irrigating wounds to remove all dead or foreign tissue before attempting closure, of achieving complete haemastasis, or providing dependent drainage when necessary and of absolute rest for a wound. ‘All touching and fingering of the sides or vicinities of recent wounds should be avoided and forbidden’ was one of his aphorisms.... He scorned the use of multiple dressings and packs but advocated that wounds should be left exposed to the air to let nature do the healing. Such principles were important steps towards aseptic surgery and remain as important today as ever” (Shepherd, *Simpson and Syme of Edinburgh*, pp. 173 and 185).

Medical Archaeology

212. SIMPSON, James Y.: Archaeological Essays. Edited by John Stuart. 2 Vols. Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas, 1872. xxi, 1 leaf [contents and errata], 274 pp; 3 leaves, 344 pp, plates. Original 3/4-leather. All edges gilt. Near Fine. (\$375) **\$225**

First Edition. The five essays of Vol. II concern medical archaeology:

I. “On Leprosy and Leper Hospitals in Scotland and England”

II. “Notes on Some Ancient Greek Medical Vases for Containing Lykion; and on the Modern Use of the Same Drug in India”

III. “Was the Roman Army Provided with Medical Officers?”

IV. “Notices on Ancient Roman Medicine—Stamps, Etc., Found in Great Britain”

V. “Antiquarian Notices of Syphilis in Scotland.”

“Simpson's interests ranged wide beyond the limits of his profession. He published extensively on archaeologic subjects [and] became an ardent and authoritative antiquarian...” (Speert, *Obstetric and Gynecologic Milestones*, p. 478).

Presentation Copy

213. SKEY, F. C. [Frederick Carpenter]: Hysteria. Remote Causes of Disease in General; Treatment of Disease by Tonic Agency; Local or Surgical Forms of Hysteria, etc. Six Lectures Delivered to the Students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1866. London: Longmans, etc., 1867. viii, 107 pp. Original cloth, recently rebaked with

most of the original spine preserved. Very Good.

(\$350) **\$250**

Inscribed: “W. E. Knobel Esq. with the kind regards of the Author.”

Copy of William G. Lennox (with his bookplate). Lennox is best known for the classic 20th-century work on epilepsy, *Epilepsy and Related Disorders* (2 vols., 1960).

First Edition.

“Good Descriptions of the Apparatus in Use for Electrotherapy”

214. SMEE, Alfred: Elements of Electro-Biology, or the Voltaic Mechanism of Man; of Electro-Pathology, especially of the Nervous System; and of Electro-Therapeutics. London: Longman, etc., 1849. xii, 2 leaves [“electro-biological maps”], 164 pp; 36 figs.; ads. Original cloth, recently rebaked with original spine preserved. Very Good. (\$350) **\$275**

First Edition. “In 1847 Alfred Smee, a surgeon and Fellow of the Royal Society, published a work on ‘electro-biology and electro-therapeutics.’ In this work [Smee] made certain interesting suggestions concerning the employment of the electric cautery and the possible future value of the light produced in ‘disruptive discharges’. He also gave good descriptions of the apparatus in use for electrotherapy” (Rowbottom & Susskind, *Electricity and Medicine*, p. 69).

215. SMITH, Henry H.: Minor Surgery; or, Hints on the Every-Day Duties of the Surgeon. Philadelphia: Ed. Barrington & Geo. D. Haswell, 1843. 303 pp; 189 figs.; ads. Original cloth. Spine sunned. Bookplate on blank leaf facing title page. Very Good. (\$950) **\$650**

First Edition. “The first 275 pages of this volume present detailed instructions in the use of dressings and bandages and applications of apparatus for fractures and dislocations. The fourth part deals with minor surgical operations, including phlebotomy, blistering, and scarification” (Rutkow GS21).

Smith later wrote *A System of Operative Surgery* (1852), *A Treatise on the Practice of Surgery* (1856), and *The Principles and Practice of Surgery* (1863).

When William Gibson retired in 1855 from the chair of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, Henry Smith succeeded him. Kelly & Burrage.

216. SMITH, Hugh: Formulae Medicamentorum. Or, a Compendium of the Modern Practice of Physick. London: W. Johnston, T. Waller, & J. Johnson, 1768. vii, [1], 159 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Narrow strip cut from blank vertical margin of 1 leaf (vii/viii). Very Good. (\$375) **\$300**

A reissue of Smith's *Medicamentorum Formulae* published in 1763. Munk II: 241.

Smith should not be confused with the Hugh Smith who wrote *Letters to Married Women*.

OCLC locates copies of this edition in these US libraries: Harvard, NLM. (OCLC locates copies of the 1763 edition in these US libraries: NLM, Wayne St.)

“Doing Honor to American Medicine”

217. SMITH, Joseph Mather: Elements of the Etiology and Philosophy of Epidemics. In Two Parts. New York: J. & J. Harper, 1824. 4 leaves, [9]–223 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Blank corner of title page torn away. Ink stamp of [Valentine] Mott Memorial Med. & Surg. Library on title page and on p. 147. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$350) **\$275**

First Edition. Smith's medical career was devoted to the study of epidemic diseases. This treatise, his first of several

books, was described by Sir James Johnston in a contemporary British review "as characterized not only by great ability and force of argument, but also candor and talent, doing honor to American medicine" (Kelly & Burrage).

218. SPURZHEIM, J. G.: The Anatomy of the Brain, with a General View of the Nervous System. Translated from the Unpublished French MS by R. Willis.... With an Appendix, and Eighteen Plates. Second American Edition Revised by Charles H. Stedman. Boston: Marsh, Capen & Lyon, 1836. xxvii, [9]-215, 11 plates, 1 leaf, [219]-244 pp; 7 plates. Original cloth-backed boards, with original printed paper spine label. Very Good.

(\$300) **\$200**

Second American Edition. The first American edition was published in 1834. Originally published in London in 1826.

Garrison's History of Neurology, p. 149.

"Classic Work on Haemorrhoids"

219. STAHL, Georg Ernst: De Motus Haemorrhoidalis, et Fluxus Haemorrhoidum, Diversitate, Bene Distinguenda. Paris: Fr. Horthemmel, 1730. 16 leaves, 126 pp. Contemporary pastepaper boards, with hand-lettered title on spine. Light stain in blank lower margin of some leaves. Mostly unopened. Very Good. (\$1500) **\$1000**

First Edition. **Garrison-Morton 3421:** "A classic work on haemorrhoids."

"He had None of Those Irritating Features of the Old Doctor, who, having Crawled out of the Stream about His Fortieth Year, Sits on the Bank, Croaking of Misfortunes to Come, and, with Less Truth than Tongue, Lamenting the Days that have Gone and the Men of the Past"
(William Osler)

220. STILLÉ, Alfred: Elements of General Pathology. A Practical Treatise on the Causes, Forms, Symptoms, and Results of Disease. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1848. xvi, [25]-483 pp; ads. Original full sheep. Upper quarter of front cover faded. Very Good.

(\$500) **\$400**

First Edition. "Stillé had become a prominent lecturer on pathology and the practice of medicine in several Philadelphia hospitals.... Stillé felt that hitherto 'English literature had ... possessed no work exclusively devoted to general pathology'; with this in mind Stillé proposed to give a brief view of etiology, nosology, semeiology, diagnosis and prognosis, omitting the hygiene, prophylaxis and therapeutics commonly treated in other texts of similar objective.... Rather remarkably he felt that pathological anatomy had run its course, and that those who had done the most to advance the subject should now turn their attention to the fluids of the body, using the microscope to discover facts deep within the recesses of organized matter. The smallest of the four main sections of the book was devoted to 'general morbid anatomy', but in the midst of many generalities he included a chapter on exact instructions for performing autopsies, following this with an abbreviated description of the major types of abnormalities encountered in post-mortem examinations. The work was characteristic of the period.... It was published at the end of an epoch" (Long, *History of American Pathology*, pp. 78-79).

"His first important work, *The Elements of General Pathology*, 1848, was based on the modern researches, and every chapter echoed with his favorite motto, *Tota ars medica est in observationibus*.... It interested me greatly, and I only knew him after he had passed his seventieth year, to note the keenness of his mind on all questions relating to medicine. He had none of those irritating features of the old doctor, who, having crawled out of the stream about his fortieth year, sits on the bank, croaking of

misfortunes to come, and, with less truth than tongue, lamenting the days that have gone and the men of the past. Hear the conclusion of the whole matter—the lesson of a long and good life. It is contained in a sentence of his valedictory address: '*Only two things are essential; to live uprightly and to be wisely industrious*'" (William Osler, in Kelly & Burrage).

Presentation Copy

221. STRATFORD, Samuel John: A Manual of the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Eye and Its Appendages. London: Longman, etc., 1828. Frontispiece (hand-colored), xv, [1]-144, 137-52, 161-199 pp. Original boards, recently rebaked with new paper spine. Small piece torn from blank upper margin of four leaves. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$375) **\$250**

Inscribed: "Presented to Dr. W. Lillie(?) by the Author."

First Edition. Albert et al. 2229. Becker 365.

"We have here a Figure who Reflects the Late Sixteenth Century rather than the Period of the Enlightenment"

222. SUAREZ de RIBERA, Francisco: Cirugia Sagrada, Methodo Experimental Racional, que contra la pragmática apolinea de el Doctor Don Antonio Portichuelo y Zea, Sacó à Luz su Autor el Doctor Don Francisco Suarez de Ribera, de el gremio, y claustro de la Universidad de Salamanca, Socio de la Regia Sociedad Medico-Chimica de Sevilla, y al presente medico de el Excelentísimo Señor Duque de Albuquerque, &c. Madrid: Francisco del Hierro, 1726. 28 leaves, 392 pp, 2 leaves. Contemporary vellum. Two old ties intact. Small stain on upper part of spine and on rear cover. Text foxed and browned. A few side notes touched by binder's knife. Very Good. (\$2000) **\$1750**

First Edition. Suarez de Ribera "published some forty books between 1718 and 1751. Having taken his M.D. in Salamanca in 1711, he later practiced in Seville and eventually became physician to the Bourbons in Madrid. Suarez was widely read in all fields of medicine and wrote a number of books on chemical medicine.... We have here a figure who reflects the late sixteenth century rather than the period of the Enlightenment. His books emphasize the three Paracelsian principles and natural magic.... Suarez wrote also of the universal solvent, the alkahest, the powder of sympathy and potable gold. He informed his readers that he had personally read the works of Paracelsus and he recommended this author to others stating that he personally had no interest in religious orthodoxy only in the health of the public" (Debus, "Paracelsianism and the Diffusion of the Chemical Philosophy in Early Modern Europe", in *Paracelsus, the Man and His Reputation*, p. 241).

See Anastasio Chinchilla, *Anales historicos de la medicina en general, y biografico-bibliográficos de la española en particular* 3: 53-56; Antonio Hernández Morejón, *Historia bibliográfica de la medicina española* 6: 402-11.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Loyola, NLM, New York Acad. Med.

Medicine & Surgery in Tennessee in 1852

223. [Tennessee] The East Tennessee Record of Medicine and Surgery. Edited by Frank A. Ramsey. Vol. I, no. 1, April 1852. Knoxville: Published under the Auspices of the East Tennessee Medical Society, 1852. 100 pp. Recent 3/4-cloth and marbled boards, with original wrappers bound in. Strip torn from blank vertical margin of front wrapper. Paper label on front wrapper. Tear repaired in bottom margin of one leaf (31/32). Vertical crease.

(\$475) **\$350**

First Edition. The first issue of this journal, of which four issues were published from April 1852 to May 1853, before it

was absorbed by the *The Southern Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*, which lasted to 1857.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, Ctr. Res. Lib. Illinois, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila. (it is possible that libraries with the *Southern Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences* also have this journal, which preceded it).

Asthma

224. THÉRY, (Jean-Pierre): De l'asthme. Ouvrage couronné par l'Académie Impériale de Médecine. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1859. xi, 436 pp. Contemporary 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Marbled paper rubbed. Corners of covers worn. Very Good. (\$575) **\$450**

First Edition.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Coll. Phys. Phila., Univ. Southern California.

225. TOBOLD, Adelbert: Chronic Diseases of the Larynx, with Special Reference to Laryngoscopic Diagnosis and Local Therapeutics. Translated ... and Edited by George M. Beard with an Introduction on the History and Art of Laryngoscopy and Rhinoscopy, Rhinitis, Inhalations, and Electrization Applied to Diseases of the Air-Passages; and an Appendix by the Editor. New York: William Wood/ London: Robert Hardwicke, 1868. xvii, [1], 279 pp; 44 figs. Original cloth, recently rebacked with original spine preserved. Ink notation on verso of title page. (\$300) **\$250**

English translation of *Die chronischen Kehlkopf-Krankheiten, mit specieller Rücksicht auf laryngoskopische Diagnostik und locale Therapie* (originally published in 1866).

Hirsch V: 691.

"On the Model of William Cullen's Nosology"

226. TOWNSEND, Joseph: Elements of Therapeutics; or, a Guide to Health; Being Cautions and Directions in the Treatment of Diseases. Designed Chiefly for the Use of Students. Boston: Printed by David Carlisle for Thomas & Andrews, etc., 1802. 612 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Foxed (foxing is heavy on pp. 208-17, 361-77, 508-13, 592-601). Tear repaired in inner margin of one leaf (pp. 527/28). Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First American Edition. Austin 1918. Originally published in 2 volumes in London, 1795-96, with the title *A Guide to Health*.

"Townsend has arranged his *Elements* on the model of William Cullen's nosology" (Atwater 3547).

"A Laryngological Classic"

227. TROUSSEAU, A. [Armand]. & H. [Hippolyte] BELLOC: A Practical Treatise on Laryngeal Phthisis, Chronic Laryngitis, and Diseases of the Voice. Prize Essay of the Royal Academy. Translated by J. A. Warder. Philadelphia: A. Waldie, 1839. 4 leaves, [ix]-xii, [13]-186 pp]. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$500) **\$400**

English translation of *Traité pratique de la phthisie laryngée, de la laryngite chronique et des maladies de la voix* (originally published in 1837).

Garrison-Morton 3258 (citing 1st French ed., 1837): "A laryngological classic."

"The most valuable work ... was that of Armand Trousseau and J. H. Belloc, published in Paris in 1837.... They made four separate divisions of 'laryngeal phthisis': (1) simple

laryngeal phthisis (severe or hypertrophic chronic laryngitis); (2) syphilitic laryngeal phthisis; (3) cancerous laryngeal phthisis; and (4) tuberculous laryngeal phthisis. Their differentiation was obviously still far from perfect and examination of their case reports shows considerable confusion, but their differential diagnosis, especially for the last two classes, is much in advance of any of their predecessors" (Stevenson & Guthrie, *History of Oto-Laryngology*, pp. 82-83). Heirs of Hippocrates 1634.

"The New Type of Clinical Thought that was to Develop in the Future, the Pathophysiological Type"

Spinal Irritation

228. TÜRCK, Ludwig: Abhandlung über Spinal-Irritation, nach eigenen grösstentheils im Wiener allgemeinen Krankenhause angestellten Beobachtungen. Wien: Braumüller & Seidel, 1843. 2 leaves, 83, [1] pp, 1 leaf [errata]. Recent 3/4-cloth and marbled boards, with original wrappers bound in. Light stain in lower corners of first 14 leaves. Untrimmed. Very Good. (\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. Türck's first neurological publication. Although remembered primarily for his contributions to laryngology (see Garrison-Morton 3273, 3330, and 3333), most of Türck's medical career was devoted to neurology.

See Garrison-Morton 1267.1 for his 1851 article on degeneration in a nerve track, and Garrison-Morton 1466 for his 1868 (posthumous) article on the cutaneous distribution of spinal nerves.

"Türck's neurological work represents in almost classical form the new type of clinical thought that was to develop in the future, the pathophysiological type. An independent and self-reliant spirit, Türck pursued a new course in his school, methodologically and with regard to the subject matter, and succeeded in integrating anatomy, physiology and clinical observation" (Lesky, *Vienna Medical School of the 19th Century*, p.160; see pp. 160-64).

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Harvard, NLM, New York Acad. Med.

"Laid the Foundation of Modern Paediatrics"

229. UNDERWOOD, Michael: A Treatise on the Diseases of Children. With Directions for the Management of Infants from the Birth. With Notes by a Physician of Philadelphia. 3 Vols. in 1 [as published]. Philadelphia: J. Webster, 1818. xviii, 186 pp; 3 leaves, [iii]-vi, 96 pp; xi, 73 pp, folding table. Vols. II and III with half-titles. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Folding table. Lightly foxed. Very Good. (\$275) **\$200**

Fourth American Edition, from the sixth London edition. Austin 1945.

Garrison-Morton 6326 (citing 1st London ed., 1784): "Underwood laid the foundation of modern paediatrics. His work was superior to anything that had previously appeared and remained the most important book on the subject for sixty years, passing through many editions."

Garrison-Morton 4015: "First description ... of sclerema neonatorum ('Underwood's disease')."

Garrison-Morton 4662 (citing 2d London ed., 1789): "Underwood was the first to consider poliomyelitis as an entity [vol. 2, pp. 53-57]."

Garrison-Morton 5516: "Aphthae of thrush."

"Underwood's treatise was manifestly superior to anything that had been written on the subject; it gathered up all the most recent research and discovery in diseases of children. With Underwood paediatrics in England had crossed the Rubicon; the modern study of disease in childhood had begun" (Still, *History of Paediatrics*, p. 478).

For the original 1784 edition, see Grolier, *Medicine*, 48; Norman 2121; Lilly, p. 137; Heirs of Hippocrates 1024.

"First Monograph Solely Devoted to the Newborn Infant"

230. VALLEIX, François L. I.: Clinique des maladies des enfants nouveau-nés. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1838. xix, 692 pp; 2 folding hand-colored plates. Contemporary marbled boards, recently rebacked with new morocco spine. Foxed. Very Good. (\$650) **\$525**

First Edition. "Valleix is credited with publishing the first monograph solely devoted to the newborn infant, the *Clinique* ... (1838)" (Ashwal, *Founders of Child Neurology*, p. 654).

"During his student days in hospital, he gathered the materials for his *Clinique des maladies des enfants nouveau-nés*, which follows the tendency established by Andral ..., carried to the highest point of perfection by Trousseau, ... viz., the exposition of the data of internal medicine by means of clinical case histories, rather than by a formal textbook" (*Abt-Garrison, History of Pediatrics*, p. 87). Grulee 1463.

"Wrote Magisterially about the Action of Various Drugs upon the Nervous System"

231. VULPIAN, A. [Alfred]: Leçons sur la physiologie générale et comparée du système nerveux faites au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle. Rédigées par M. Ernst Brémond. Revues par le Professeur. Paris, etc.: Germer-Baillière, 1866. 3 leaves, 920 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Very Good. (\$500) **\$375**

First Edition. Vulpian "showed that curare had its effects at the point between the nerve and muscle; he wrote magisterially about the action of various drugs upon the nervous system—strychnine, pilocarpine, anaesthetics, and nicotine [in the work offered here]..." (Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of Neurology*, p. 273).

232. WALKER, William J.: An Essay on the Treatment of Compound and Complicated Fractures, Being the Annual Address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, May 28, 1845. Boston: Crocker & Brewster, 1845. 1 leaf, 46 pp, lvi pp. Recent 3/4-cloth and marbled boards, with original wrappers bound in. Lower corner of front wrapper renewed. Blank lower corners of first 3 leaves slightly worn. Very Good. (\$750) **\$600**

First Edition. One of the earliest American monographs on orthopedics.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: American Antiquarian Soc., UCLA, Harvard, Illinois (Chicago), Kansas, Mayo Clinic, Michigan, Minnesota, New York Acad. Med., Northwestern, Transylvania, Univ. Texas Med. Branch, Vanderbilt.

Not in Rutkow.

233. WALTON, H. [Henry] Haynes: A Treatise on Operative Ophthalmic Surgery. London: John Churchill, 1853. xvi, 628 pp; 169 figs.; ads. Original cloth, recently rebacked with most of original spine preserved, and with new endsheets. Signature of former owner on half-title. Ink stamp on title page and on pp. 1 and 50. Small stain in some blank corners. Two leaves (213/214, 215/216) carelessly opened. Very Good. (\$650) **\$500**

First Edition. Albert et al. 2426 (citing 1853 American edition). Becker 399.1 (citing 1875 third edition, which was retitled; Wash. Univ. St. Louis does have a copy of the first edition).

"After a residency at the Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital, he established (1843) his own eye clinic, which grew into the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, with Walton as its director until 1869" (Albert et al., p. 365).

Hirschberg, *History of Ophthalmology* §662 (Vol. 8a, pp. 332-34).

234. WARE, John: Discourses on Medical Education and on the Medical Profession. Boston: James Munroe, 1847. vi, 113 pp. Cloth-backed marbled boards. Top & bottom of spine chipped. Vertical crease. (\$250) **\$200**

First Edition. Contains three discourses on "Duties and Qualifications of a Physician" (1833), "Medical Education" (1843), and "Condition and Prospects of the Medical Profession" (1847).

235. WATSON, Patrick Heron: Excision of the Knee-Joint. A Description of a New Apparatus for the After Treatment; with Illustrative Cases. Edinburgh: Maclachlan & Stewart/ London: Robert Hardwicke, 1867. Frontispiece, 78 pp; 12 figs. Original cloth, recently rebacked with original spine preserved. Title page foxed. (\$350) **\$275**

First Edition.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Brown, Chicago, Columbia, Duke, Harvard, Kansas, Loma Linda, Michigan, NLM, Nebraska, New York Acad. Med., Rochester, Coll. Phys. Phila.

Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia

236. WEBER, Georges P. F.: Codex des médicaments homoeopathiques ou pharmacopée pratique et raisonnée à l'usage des médecins et des pharmaciens. Paris, etc.: J.-B. Baillière, 1854. xii, 440 pp. Contemporary full leather. All edges gilt. Very Good. (\$500) **\$375**

First Edition. A homeopathic pharmacopoeia. In part 1 Weber describes the apparatus and substances necessary for preparing homeopathic remedies and the techniques for making these medicines. In part 2 (pp. 136-404) he provides a detailed account of the preparation of a large number of homeopathic remedies. In the final part, Weber describes the contents of a homeopathic pharmacy.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Lloyd Lib., NLM.

The Brain in Epilepsy

237. WENZEL, Joseph: Observations sur le cervelet et sur les diverses parties du cerveau dans les épileptiques. Publiées, après sa mort, par son frère et son collaborateur, Charles Wenzel. Ouvrage traduit de l'allemand par M. Breton. Paris: J. E. Gabriel Dufour, 1811. xx, 217 pp; 5 plates, 4 with accompanying outline plate (and one plate with hand coloring). Contemporary full leather, recently rebacked with new leather spine. Upper blank corner of one leaf (v/vi) renewed, just touching one letter. Tear repaired in one blank margin. Very Good. (\$650) **\$450**

French translation of *Joseph Wenzels Beobachtungen über den Hirnanhang fallsüchtiger Personen* (originally published in 1810).

Joseph Wenzel and Carl Wenzel also collaborated on *De Penitori Structura Cerebri Hominis et Brutorum* (1812), a classic on the neuroanatomy of the brain.

Temkin, *The Falling Sickness*, p. 274. Meyer, *Historical Aspects of Cerebral Anatomy*, pp. 16, 30, 87, 104, 107, 155.

OCLC locates copies of this French translation in these US libraries: Cincinnati, Duke, Harvard, NLM, Virginia, Wisconsin, Yale. (OCLC locates copies of the original 1810 German edition in these US libraries: UCLA, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, NLM, Northwestern).

"First Complete Book upon the Subject" of Skin Irritants

238. WHITE, James C.: Dermatitis Venenata; an Account of the Action of External Irritants upon the Skin. Boston: Cupples & Hurd, 1887. Original cloth. Near Fine. (\$300) **\$250**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 4093. "James C. White, the first American disciple of Hebra, was the strongest force in shaping the early course of American dermatology.... The positions which between 1863 and 1870 he built up for dermatology at Harvard and the Massachusetts General Hospital was the first strong recognition that it obtained in the institutions of this country. There he developed a large service and as a result of the experience issued a long series of valuable papers and books. ... His most useful single contribution was, probably, his ... book *Dermatitis Venenata* ... the first complete book upon the subject. It covers especially plant irritants—in which it is particularly complete because of White's intimate knowledge of botany—animal irritants and other irritants, organic and inorganic" (Pusey, *History of Dermatology*, pp. 142-43).

WHITE, James C.: See also 90

239. WHYTT, Robert: The Works of Robert Whytt ... Published by His Son. Edinburgh: T. Becket, etc., 1768. 4 leaves, [v]-viii, 1 leaf, 208 pp, 3 leaves, plate, [211]-327, [1], 6 leaves, [337]-486, 5 leaves, [489]-262 [i.e., 762], 15 leaves; 1 plate (at p. 209). Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. "Medical Library/ Fort Pitt/ Chatham/ Sep 1826" written in ink on title page. Ink stamp on title page and following two leaves. Foxed. Very Good.

(\$1850) **\$1500**

First Edition. *The Works* contains:

Essay on the Vital and Other Involuntary Motions of Animals (1751). Garrison-Morton 1381.

Observations on the Nature, Causes and Cure of Those Disorders Which are Commonly called Nervous, Hypochondriac, or Hysterical... (1765). Garrison-Morton 4841. "First important English work on neurology after Willis" (Garrison, *Introduction to the History of Medicine*, 4th ed., p. 326).

Observations on the Dropsy in the Brain (1768). Garrison-Morton 4634: "First account of the clinical course of tuberculous meningitis in children. This work is notable for its fullness of detail and its accuracy. Whytt divided the disease into three stages, according to the character of the pulse, and he attributed its various manifestations to the presence of a serous exudate in the brain." Ashwal, *Founders of Child Neurology*, pp. 84-90.

In addition, *The Works* contains 12 other publications by Whytt.

Heirs of Hippocrates 924. *D.S.B.* 14: 319-24. *Garrison's History of Neurology*, pp. 112-19. Spillane, *Doctrine of the Nerves*, pp. 127-39.

"Pregnant with Original and Important Observations, Especially on Points of Diagnosis"

240. WILLAN, Robert: Reports on the Diseases in London, Particularly during the Years 1796, 97, 98, 99, and 1800. London: R. Phillips, 1801. xii, 358 pp; ads. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Margins of title page browned. Ink stamp on verso of title page and pp. 1, 50. Ink squiggles in two blank margins. Very Good.

(\$950) **\$600**

First Edition in book form. "In 1796 Dr. Willan commenced a series of monthly reports containing a brief account of the weather and of the prevalent diseases of the metropolis. These reports were published in the *Monthly Magazine*, and were continued to the year 1800, when he collected them into a small volume, and published them under the title of *Reports of the Diseases of London*. The work is pregnant with original and

important observations, especially on points of diagnosis" (Munk II: 351).

241. WINSLOW, Forbes: The Anatomy of Suicide. London: Henry Renshaw, 1840. Frontispiece, xv, [1, errata], 339 pp. Original cloth, recently rebaked with original spine preserved. A few leaves carelessly opened. Marginal pencilling. (\$400) **\$250**

First Edition. "Winslow was one of the pioneers of the humane system of treatment in insane asylums, and a prime mover in the establishment of the insanity plea in criminal defense" (annotation to Norman 2250).

242. WINTRINGHAM, Clifton: A Treatise of Endemic Diseases wherein the Different Nature of Airts, Situations, Soils, Waters, Diet, &c. are Mechanically Explain'd and Accounted for. York: Printed by Grace White for Francis Hildyard, and are to be Sold by W. Taylor, & Tho. Ward, 1718. xi, [1], 123, [1] pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on pp. 1 and 50. Small hole in upper blank margin of one leaf (iii/iv). Very Good. (\$1250) **\$850**

Wintringham was a physician in York for over thirty-five years. "His published works ... are full of good sense and practical information" (Munk II: 35).

"His most significant and innovative publication was *Commentarius nosologicus, morbos epidemicos ... in urbe Eboracensi*. Originally published in York in 1727, it was based on data he had collected for nearly twenty years on death rates and epidemics in the city.... At this early period, such epidemiological surveys were extremely rare and Wintringham was undoubtedly a pioneer in this branch of medical writing. Statistics collected from the York parish registers show the severity of the epidemics—typhus in 1718-19, measles in 1721 and 1730, miliary fever in 1727—on all of which Wintringham commented" (*Oxford DNB*).

The Works of the Late Clifton Wintringham, Physician, at York, edited by his son Sir Clifton Wintringham M.D. F.R.S., was published in 1752, four years after Wintringham's death.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Brigham Young, UC Berkeley, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med., Northwestern, Univ. Texas Med. Branch, Wisconsin, Yale.

First American Textbook on Anatomy

243. WISTAR, Caspar: A System of Anatomy for the Use of Students of Medicine. 2 Vols. Philadelphia: Thomas Dobson, 1811-14. xii, 422 pp; viii, 453 pp, large folding table. Contemporary full leather. Small piece chipped from bottom of spine of Vol. I. Top of spine of Vol. II slightly worn. Blank corner torn from one leaf (pp. 179/180). Very Good. (\$1250) **\$1000**

First Edition. Austin 2082. Wistar's "*System of Anatomy*" is the first American textbook on the subject and was in widespread use for many years, going through numerous editions" (Heirs of Hippocrates 1175).

Wistar died in 1818, but the textbook continued to be published as late as 1846 in a 9th edition by Joseph Pancoast.

Kelly & Burrage. Kaufman II: 814.

Wilhelm Wundt—“Founder of Experimental Psychology”**“Experimental Reports on Sensory Perception”**

244. WUNDT, Wilhelm: Beiträge zur Theorie der Sinneswahrnehmung. Leipzig: C. F. Winter, 1862. xxxii, 451 pp. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Foxed.

(\$950) **\$500**

First Edition in book form. Originally published in *Zeithschrift für rationelle Medizin*, Vols. 4, 7, 12, 14, and 15, 1858-63.

Garrison-Morton 1463 (citing original journal appearance). “In 1858 Wundt published the first of six experimental reports on sensory perception, which became the *Beiträge* of 1862 [offered here] In the introduction to the *Beiträge* Wundt calls for an inductive psychology.... Wundt mainly emphasizes social data ... but sees experiment as essential because unconscious determinants of thinking are not accessible to introspection...” (*D.S.B.* 14: 527). Heirs of Hippocrates 1981.

245. WUNDT, Wilhelm: Untersuchungen zur Mechanik der Nerven und Nervencentren. 2 Parts. Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke: 1871-76 [front wrapper and general title page dated 1876]. 1 leaf, ix, 1 leaf, 278 pp, 1 leaf [errata]; iv, 1 leaf, 144 pp; illus. Original wrappers. Small piece torn from top of spine. Top & bottom of spine repaired. Almost entirely unopened. Very Good.

(\$450) **\$350**

First Edition. Heirs of Hippocrates 1983.

“The Founder of Experimental Psychology...**His Book Remains the Most Important on the Subject”**

246. WUNDT, Wilhelm: Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1874. xii, 870 pp, 1 leaf [errata]; 155 figs. Recent 1/4-leather and marbled boards. Ink name stamp on title page. Marginal browning. Light dampstaining along blank margins. Very Good.

(\$1250) **\$850**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 4976: “Wundt made experimental investigations of normal individual reactions, reflex responses, and general behaviour, and interpreted them in terms of neural mechanisms. He is the founder of experimental psychology, and his book remains the most important on the subject.”

Wundt’s ‘*magnum opus*.... Wundt constituted an important rallying point for the generation of young men who saw experimental psychology as a new avenue to man’s self-understanding” (*D.S.B.* 14: 527-28).

“Great correlator of mathematical, psychophysical, physiological, and experimental principles in psychology” (Grolier, *Science* (Horblit) 100a).

“First Textbook of Plastic Surgery”

247. ZEIS, Eduard: Handbuch der plastischen Chirurgie. Nebst einer Vorrede von J. F. Dieffenbach. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1838. xxxii, 576 pp; text figs.; 2 folding hand-colored plates. Contemporary pastepaper boards. Top & bottom of spine slightly worn. Ink stamp on verso of title page and on two other pages, and on verso of each plate. Very Good. Preserved in slipcase.

(\$13,500) **\$12,000**

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 5743.4. “Eduard Zeis, in his *Manual* in 1838, introduced the term ‘plastic surgery’ for a branch of surgery that was developing rapidly in the first half of the nineteenth century.... It can be regarded as the first textbook of plastic surgery. [Zeis’s] special interest in plastic surgery was inspired by Dieffenbach, who had begun to devote more and more time to it from about 1828. Dieffenbach’s originality in the design of new operations, and his boldness in

carrying them out, made him the leading figure in the specialty until his death in 1847.... Zeis himself did not make any major contributions to operative surgery, but he was an experienced and skilful surgeon who was competent to evaluate the new techniques as they were being developed.... His passion was to collect material relating to plastic operations and their history.... Zeis described the necessary operative techniques in great detail, often illustrated by diagrams and case reports, with the indications, complications, and the secondary corrections that might be needed. He believed that specialization was the key to improvement in surgical treatment, and he hoped that his book would provide the basis for this, and encourage more surgeons to attempt plastic operations.... Zeis’ book is in two equal parts: the first half contains the general principles of plastic surgery, its history, and indications, and the care of the patient before and after operation; in the second half are the special operative techniques required for the individual parts of the body” (T. J. S. Patterson’s “Introduction” to his translation of Zeis’s *Manual*, pp. vii-ix and xv).

“Von Ammon had often asked and encouraged me to work up into a textbook all the scattered information on plastic surgery which existed at that time. For a long time I had no inclination for this. I thought that Dieffenbach would undertake it, and I did not wish to forestall him. When, however, in 1836 Dieffenbach urged me and promised me his active support, I went gladly to work and my book appeared in 1838. Dieffenbach had promised me that he would send me his most recent operative techniques so that I could include them in my book, but he never got around to this, even though I made a special journey to Berlin for the purpose. And yet he kept his word, for while my book was being published in Berlin he inserted whole pages containing descriptions of his most recent techniques, without showing me them in manuscript beforehand. This naturally gave me great pleasure. Dieffenbach here refers to himself throughout in the third person, so that it might be thought that I had written it; in many places ... he refers to the fifth section of his *Chirurgische Erfahrungen* which, as he intended, should have been published at the same time as my book. That is why all these quotations have no page numbers. But this fifth section did not appear, and there is therefore the literary curiosity that a book which had never been published is quoted so often and with such exactitude” (Zeis, *The Zeis Index and History of Plastic Surgery* [1863] (Vol. I of *The McDowell Series of Plastic Surgery Indexes*). p. 107). Zeis 677.

OCLC locates copies in these US libraries: Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, NLM, New York Acad. Med., SUNY Buffalo, Coll. Phys. Phila., Princeton, Yale.

